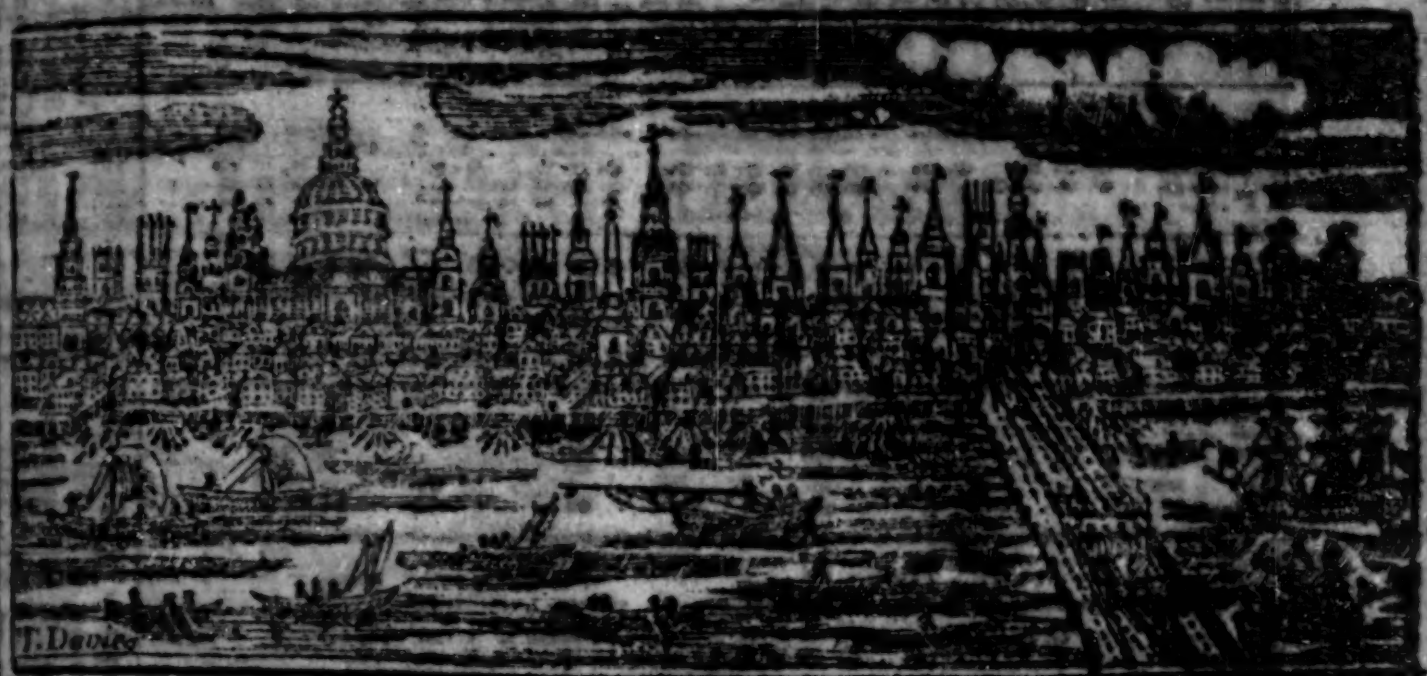


The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For D E C E M B E R, 1762.

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With an elegant large Representation of

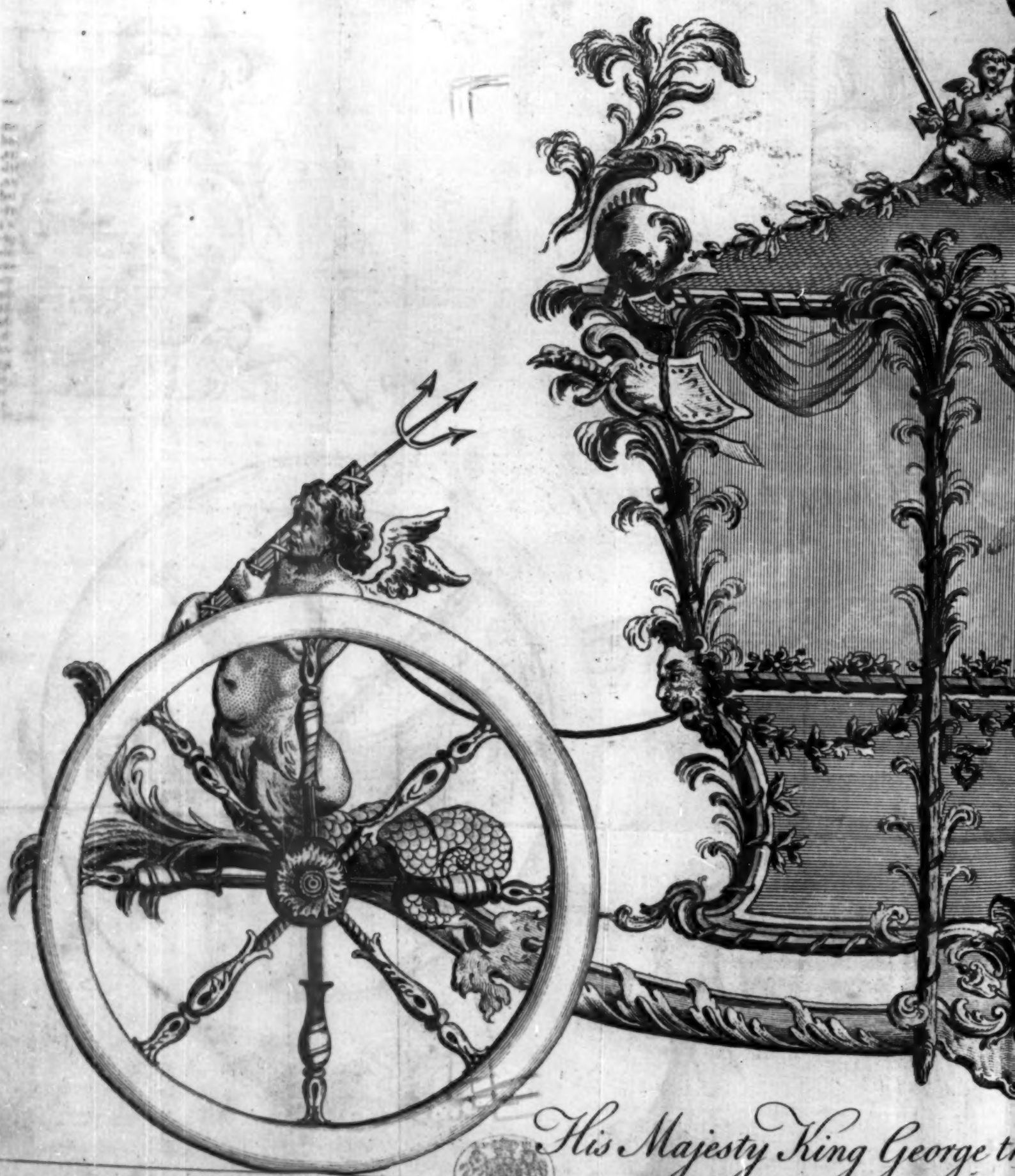
T H E N E W S T A T E C O A C H :

AND A

MAP of the ISLAND of GRENADA, with PLANS of its Fort and Town, finely engraved on Copper.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose, in Pater-noster Row;
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732 to this Time, neatly Bound or stitched, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

[illegible]



His Majesty King George the Third
Eng. for the *LONDON*.

THE
LONDON MAGAZINE
For DECEMBER, 1762.



George the Third's New State Coach

1820

1820



THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For DECEMBER, 1762.

Description of his Majesty's STATE COACH with a fine VIEW thereof.



THE carriage of the coach is composed of four Tritons, who support the body by cables fastened to the roots of their fins: The two placed on the front of the carriage, bear the driver on their shoulders; and are represented in the action of sounding bells to announce the approach of the monarch of the sea; and those on the back part carry the imperial fasces, topped with tridents instead of the ancient axes. The driver's foot-board is a large scallop shell, supported by bunches of reeds, and other marine plants. The pole represents a bundle of lances, and the wheels are imitated from those of the ancient triumphal chariots. The body of the coach is composed of eight palm trees, which branching out at the top sustain the roof. The four angular trees are loaded with trophies, allusive to the victories obtained by Britain during the course of the present glorious war. On the center of the roof stand three boys representing the Genii of England, Scotland, and Ireland, supporting on their heads the imperial crown, and holding in their hands the scepter, the sword of state, and ensigns of knighthood: Their robes are adorned with festoons of laurel, which fall from thence towards the four corners of the roof. The intervals between the palm trees, which form the body of the coach, are filled with the upper parts with plates of glass, and below with pannels adorned with paintings. On the front pannel is represented Britannia seated on a throne, holding in her hand a staff of liberty, attended by Religion, Justice, Wisdom, Honour, Fortitude, and Victory, presenting her with a garland of laurel: On Dec. 1762.

the back pannel, Neptune, issuing from his palace, drawn by Sea-horses, and attended by the Winds, the Rivers, Tritons, Naiads, &c. bringing the tribute of the world to the British shore. On one of the doors are represented Mars, Minerva, and Mercury, supporting the imperial crown of Britain; and on the other, Industry and Ingenuity, giving a cornucopia to the Genius of England. The other four pannels represent the liberal Arts and Sciences protected: History recording the reports of Fame; and Peace burning the implements of war. The inside of the coach is lined with crimson velvet, richly embroidered with gold. All the woodwork is triple gilt, and all the paintings highly varnished. The harness is of crimson velvet, adorned with buckles and other embellishments of silver gilt; and the saddle cloths are of blue velvet, embroidered and fringed with gold.— This magnificent work was designed by Mr. Chambers, architect to his majesty, and executed under his inspection, the carving by Mr. Wilton, sculptor to the king; the painting by Mr. Cipriani; the chasing by Mr. Colt; the coachwork by Mr. Butler; the embroidery by Mr. Barrett; the gilding by Mr. Pujolas; the varnishing by Mr. Ansel; and the harness by Mr. Ringstead. (See our last, p. 623.)

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Was lately, unhappily, in company with that greatest of madmen, an atheist; or, at least, with one who seems willing to be thought such.—Having himself made religion the subject of conversation, he thus modestly summed up the whole: "All religion is the effect of priestcraft: And that it is so, I defy any one present to prove unanswerably

the first premise, viz: The being of a God."—As I am informed he takes in your Magazine, I flatter myself, the nature of the following subject will procure it a place in your entertaining, and no less useful work. I am

Your constant reader.

OXFORD.

I presume the following definition of chance is agreeable to all degrees of infidels: "That it is an unavoidable or fatal necessity, which came, in the beginning, without the assistance of any power, and still continues to have none;" by which all things are and were brought about, and by which alone the whole world is blindly governed. The atheist is obliged indeed to define it, to be devoid of all power, as otherwise, if he granted that the world was framed, or governed by any thing that had the least power, the argument would be at an end.

The infidel asserts then, that all things came by chance. Now if all things came by chance, man, beasts, and all other animals came by chance. And if man, beasts, and all other animals came by chance, then the earth, or other elements, or something, had a quality capable of producing them. For the sake of brevity and clearness, we will suppose the earth had this quality; and that man and beasts grew out of the ground, as the grass does. What then was a quality in the earth, at the beginning of the world, must be so at this day: it must be so, I say, because, if there is no power that governs things, nothing can add to, diminish, or take away such a quality. I now call on the atheist to give me a reason, why the earth, which had the quality of producing man and beasts, does not still continue spontaneously to produce them. And why there should be a necessity of animals being male and female, for the propagation of their species, when the earth has a quality, which answers the same end. But perhaps the earth, at this age of the world, has lost this quality;—but that cannot be, unless something has a power sufficient to stop, and destroy such a quality. These corollaries absolutely result from what has been said; viz. that, if the earth, or any thing else, had a quality capable of producing man and beasts, in the beginning of the world; and if there is no being that governs things, the same quality must re-

main at this day:—And if something had such a quality, (which the atheist must allow, or say nothing) and the quality is eradicated and destroyed, nothing but an almighty power can have done it; which power is God.

Again, the atheist must define chance to be as devoid of all order and regularity, as it is of power; because the former would prove the latter. And this is exemplified daily;—for generally speaking, those things which we attribute to mere chance, have not the least appearance of regularity. The cannon ball kills some, but wounds only others. The same disease has almost a thousand different effects on a thousand people:—If a number of workmen fall from a building, the accident is attended with unequal consequences; some are killed on the spot; some break their bones, but in different limbs, and parts of the body; and some receive only a slight hurt or bruise. But now let us view the work of the creation, and see how consistent this grand fabrick is with chance. Some of the principal things that first strike us, are the seasons:—The regular return of autumn and spring; winter and summer:—Again, how does the sun (I speak according to the common notion) know its rising and setting!—and how nicely do the planets, and the other heavenly bodies perform their courses!—and with what exact regularity does the night succeed the day, according to the season of the year!—but how vastly inconsistent is all this with chance!—it is reasonable to suppose, that was there no other guide, in these affairs but a mere blind chance, the motions of the heavenly bodies would be quite irregular; that the days and nights would sometimes happen not to succeed each other, in the now regular manner:—in short, if chance was the sole governor of the world, it is reasonable, that there must be great disorder in all its parts, if not a total confusion: but instead of this, we find the most consummate harmony reign through the whole.

Let us again view ourselves, and see how consistent our bodies are with chance production:—We perceive, that we are built in an upright posture, the most commodious and beautiful, that possibly could be:—If we scan ourselves from head to foot, we behold the nice uniformity:—How conveniently, and at what exact distance, are our eyes placed

placed. And how exquisitely are the other senses formed and disposed to. With what dexterity are our arms and hands contrived, in order to supply our wants, and perform our work!—here also, let me exclaim, how inconsistent is all this with chance!—A man may indeed have two eyes by chance; but then it is reasonable to suppose, that they would have been unequal and irregularly fixed:—And chance also may present him with two arms; but then it is more than can be expected, that chance should make them so much alike, as to give each the same length, bigness, number of fingers, &c. and to place them in that very identical manner, which of all others is the most commodious. This is viewing man in gross; but to be conversant in anatomy; to behold with what inexpressible art every part is formed and connected;—to see, in short, the thousands of fibres, which belong to the various members; and to have it proved, that each of them has its use; and that if one only was wanting, the frame would be imperfect; so far, so immensely far, from thinking ourselves the product of chance, we should be swallowed up in astonishment, and wonder at the greatness of that being, who could form us from the dust of the ground.

As I flatter myself, I have rather a better claim, than the atheist, to that assurance, with which he made the above presumptuous assertion, I, in turn therefore, defy him to refute the arguments, which I have here produced:—And I cannot but desire him, out of charity and humanity, seriously to reflect, that notwithstanding he rejects all revelation (which alone proves a most insane brain) the God who has power to make man, has power to raise him from the dead; and if so, it is highly unreasonable and inconsistent to presume, that he will reward alike, the good and bad, the just and unjust, the upright and profane, virtue and vice; or that those who ridicule his worship, his honour, nay, his very existence, will meet with the same reception, as the humble and devout, the religious and righteous. H.

Broad-Chalk, near Salisbury,

Dec. 17, 1762.

To the P R I N T E R.

S I R, Biddeford, Dec. 5, 1762.

LAST night, happening to be walking about a quarter before nine, I

instantly saw the streets so illuminated, as could not be equalled by a meridian sun. I immediately cast my eyes upwards, and to my very great surprise, saw falling a luminous body, or flaming meteor, equal in magnitude to the moon. This meteor, when it first appeared to me, was in a right line with the bright star in Hircus, which I imagine was near the place of its commencement, since the sudden blazing, which it occasioned, must instantaneously attract an amazed eye. It performed its descent gradually, so as to fall about ten degrees in four or five seconds, leaving behind it a long tail, or seeming liquid flame, which subtended, from one extreme to the other, an angle of about ten degrees; that part of the tail next to the body seemed to blaze like the meteor itself; but the other extreme turned blue and smoky. The body diminished or burnt out by degrees to support the tail, whose extremity continued to vanish into smoke till the whole body was dissolved, which happened to be in a line with the bright star in Orion's shoulder, from whence the direction of its path is known. The tail continued to burn bright for about a minute afterwards, and the fire seemed to vanish last of all at that end, where it first had its beginning; but the brightness and serpentine form continued for five or six minutes, though only as a bright cloud. The atmosphere, at the beginning of this extraordinary phenomenon, was extremely clear, and inclinable to freeze; but after the body was dissolved, a thick smoke descended from its path to the horizon, which disappeared in about a quarter of an hour. This meteor, which was, I believe, by far the greatest seen for half a century past, must have kindled very near the earth's surface, otherwise the blazing would not be great enough to dazzle the strongest eye.

I immediately went to a very ingenious philosopher of this town, who applied a large telescope to the place of its dissolution, but by that time the fire was incorporated, and almost vanished.

MALACHI HITCHIN.

Chinese Rules of Conduct for the Fair Sex.

From Misc. Pieces relating to the Chinese.

T W O qualities are absolutely necessary to a young woman: Attention to the duties of her station, and a respectful

ful fear. Learn then more particularly what those duties are. In the house be up the first in the morning; and don't retire to your repose at night, till after all the rest; be constant in your application to such business, as is proper for your sex; to you belongs the care of the lesser domestic expences; watch attentively that the rice, the flour, the oil, the salt, the dishes and the other utensils, be carefully locked up in the places destined for them; that there reign an air of neatness, not only in your cloaths, but also in the meats which you cause to be dressed; and that nothing be seen, which may disgust the eye. Otherwise you will be ranked with the most dirty animals.

The head, the face, the hands, the feet, are the four seats of female beauty; but it is modesty that must set off these natural perfections. This virtue must have the lead in your air, your mien, your looks, your words, and in your gestures. If you speak without reflection, if you put yourself in motion at every the least word you utter, if you are continually tossing yourself about, and are full of gesticulations, you will be taken for an actress or a dancer on the stage. What will be the consequence then, if you take certain liberties, if you study to see and be seen, if you look upon men by stealth, if you are heard to hum a song, or give other like marks of a giddy volatile spirit? What idea will then be entertained of your virtue?

Remember, that in their intrinsic value, a bushel of pearls is not worth a measure of rice. The more you charge your lichen head-dress with flowers and other ornaments, the more labour you will have to unsew them, when they are to be made clean. To what purpose is it to embroider your cloaths with the figures of so many flowers, and of so many different birds? Their entire beauty ought to consist in simplicity and neatness. Ornaments add nothing to merit and virtue. A woman who hath neither address, nor understanding, were she covered with gold and silver, had she her head loaded with pearls and bodkins of gold, is far inferior to a woman of merit, who is clad in linen-cloth, and whose head is decked with the most simple ornaments. A grain of rice, a single thread, all come

to us, from the sweat of the poor. To assist them in their necessity, is a secret virtue: To dissipate one's substance improperly, is a public vice.

Through all ages, the inner apartments have been distinguished from those without: The Lin-ki † hath assigned the place of the men separate from that of the women. By steadily observing & wise a rule, no room will be afforded for those suspicions, which draw upon ladies the censure of the public.

Whatever affairs happen, undertake nothing of yourself; consult your husband; What is your husband? He is your Tien [i. e. your heaven or god.] If the Tien should fail you, what would be your resource? While your husband lives, from how many cares are you set free? This at present escapes your attention; you will not perceive it, till you have lost him. How many widows and orphans groan under oppression?

Let a woman, who discovers her husband's blind side, make use of it to render herself his mistress, and to govern him; let her contest every point, and upon the least contradiction come to an open rupture; let the husband on his part submit to the yoke, and not dare to breathe; both the one and the other will soon become the talk and laughter of the public. If you let your reputation be tarnished on this side, the evil is almost incurable. The water once spilt, cannot be gathered up again into the vessel.

If your husband neglects the duties either of his charge or station, endeavour to reclaim him; but let it be by soft and insinuating methods, by tender exhortations, and by the recital of certain examples capable of striking him. Behave to him with all the decorum you would to a guest; with that respectful confidence you would to a friend; avoid indecent familiarities with him; decency observed within doors makes us contract a habit of decorum and regularity abroad.

You are under a necessity of living always with your husband, and consequently of acquiring patience. Learn then to bridle your natural disposition, and lay a restraint upon your inclination. You make both but one family; have then, both of you, but one heart.

* This is speaking as a Chinese. All the other Parts of the Body are concealed in the large foldings of the Chinese dress.

† A classical book, which contains the laws, ceremonies, and duties of civil life.

If you are united only from the teeth outwards, only in appearance and grimace, while in the bottom of the soul, you nourish a secret discontent; it is to fret yourself to no purpose, and to render your life truly miserable.

Yet I would not have you become insensible or motionless like a statue; there is an activity and attention necessary to regulate the current business of your house. Your children which are of tender age, demand, in particular, much of your care. Suffer them not to follow their appetites, nor to take more nourishment than their stomachs can well digest; shelter them from the great heats of the season; remove them out of the reach of any thing that may hurt them; such are, for instance, water, fire, knives, elevated places whence they may fall down, any thing hard against which they may bruise themselves; but above all, forbid them the use of cold or ill-dressed victuals, and of green and unripe fruit. These are, for tender infants, two sorts of deadly poison.

Your domesticks ought to have a share of your attention: Let them find no want of food and raiment. If they are stupid, negligent, or awkward, sometimes take no notice of their failings, and seem as if you did not perceive them: pardon them many lesser faults, especially when they mean well. Instruct them with gentleness; and consider, that if they had great abilities, they would not be reduced to serve you.

The doors of your house ought to be shut against all sorts of women. In the first place against such as make it their business to hunt out satirical stories, or slanderous and false reports, which are spread abroad to the disadvantage of families, and go from house to house to retail them. It is their talent to corrupt the heart by their malignity, and to poison the mind by the prodigies they relate, by the spectres, which they sometimes make appear through the invoking of demons, and addressing to them unintelligible prayers. In the second place against fortune-tellers, who boast of penetrating into futurity, who bulily take upon them to draw your horoscope, and to foretell good or bad fortune by the inspection of the hand and lineaments of the face. The least loss you will suffer, is that of your money; other mis-

fortunes, which you do not foresee, will be the fatal effects of your ridiculous curiosity.

Let me finish in a few words, what relates to your sex: A woman hath no longer merit, than while she applies herself to acquire the virtues proper for her rank and station. And what are those virtues? They are these which follow: Filial reverence, respectful fear, gravity, modesty, sweetness, complaisance, sincerity, a spirit of oeconomy, and compassion for the wretched. The principal faults she ought to shun, are levity, trifling and volatile carriage, pride, anger, idleness, carelessness, talkativeness, indiscretion, a restless and difficult humour, and hardness of heart towards the unhappy.

Would you know what gratitude you are to expect from mankind, cast your eyes upon your children. Would you have your children obedient and submissive to you, be the same to your own parents. Know that the heart, the thoughts, the inclinations, and constitutions of men, have little resemblance to those of each other; this consideration ought to engage you to bear with their failings, and to dissemble them.

The following Circumstances, which manifestly contributed to our Success at Cuba, have been thought worth preserving.

SIR James Douglas, who had the command of the Squadron at Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, as soon as he had received a letter from captain Johnson, commander of his majesty's sloop Hornet, at Lisbon (which arrived in 23 days) inclosing the king of Spain's manifesto, and informing him that all the English vessels were seized in the Spanish ports; he thinking that sufficient authority, on the 23d of January, gave orders to the master of the Dublin's tender, a fine sloop of 10 guns and 60 men (his own property) to commit hostilities against Spain, who took and sent into Jamaica the 12th of February, one of the king of Spain's packet boats, who was carrying dispatches to all the Spanish governors, which packet boat a fortnight before had been spoke with by one of our men of war, and suffered to pass, they being a stranger to the above

** It is to be presumed the Chinese ladies do not practise visiting.*

above. This lucky capture kept them from the knowledge of the transactions in Europe, a proof of which was, that about the time that Sir George Pocock had got off the Havanna, Sir James Douglas received a flag of truce from the governor of St. Jago de Cuba, complaining to him of the behaviour of the English privateers, and desiring to know if the two nations were at war or not; for he could assure him, that he had received no orders to commit any hostilities, nor had he fitted out a single privateer.

The commodore afforded, by his vigilance, that surprizingly well executed passage thro' the Old Straits of Bahama, &c. &c. How necessary his precaution was, we have been convinced of since, for the Chesterfield and four of the transports with troops were lost the end of July in their passage down.

After Mr. Douglas had joined Sir George Pocock, with his Squadron from Jamaica, off Cape Nichola, he was sent back by him to forward every thing the island of Jamaica was to furnish; agreeable thereto he took up and fitted out transports to carry the 2000 negroes and provisions for the fleet and army, and when he had joined him again at the Havanna, the 12th of July, being informed that our army lay under the greatest difficulties for want of earth to make their approaches and batteries against the Moro castle, he acquainted Lord Albemarle, that the merchant ships under his convoy had a number of cotton bags on board, which would not only serve for the above purposes, but likewise fill up the ditch, whenever he should think it proper to storm that fort, they being about seven feet long, and near three feet high. On his lordship's approving of this thought, there were immediately landed 600 bags.

An Account of the Island of GRENADA. With an accurate PLAN of the Town and Fort, and a MAP of that Island.

THE island of Grenada lies in $61^{\circ} 30'$ W. long. and in lat. $12^{\circ} 15'$ and is about 150 miles S. W. of Barbadoes. The soil produces indigo, sugar, rocou, millet, and variety of other grain. There are very fine spots of pasture land, proper for the nourishment of cattle. The inhabitants breed numbers of

poultry, but, about the year 1705, were poor, their houses little better than huts, their furniture and accommodations worse than can be imagined. The island has, since, been very much improved, the people are more wealthy and polished, it drives a close and profitable trade, particularly with the continent; and the French have been well convinced of its advantages. In short in the hands of the English, when thoroughly cultivated, and well inhabited, it will prove a valuable appendage of the British dominions, and be a most delicious spot. The air is, in general very wholesome; but new settlers are subject to a disorder called the Grenada fever, which often degenerates into a dropsy. There is plenty of excellent water, good flesh meat, delicate poultry, great abundance of game, and fine fish.

The front of the fort (in 1705) was to the North-east, and, from point to point, of the demi-bastions that compose it, the measurement was nearly 45 toises, or fathoms; there was neither covered way, palissadoes or glacis, nor any thing of outward defence, but an indifferent ditch. In viewing it round you observe some salient and other angles in wretched order, and on the side of the harbour, a demi-bastion with six pieces of cannon, almost unserviceable. An eminence from which it is divided by two pretty large streams commands the fort at between three and four hundred paces distant. Since the time above mentioned it has, together with the other fortifications of the island been much improved. The town is situated on the N. E. of the fort, on an handsome flat, bounded by a river, beyond which, on an eminence, are situated the church and the house of the curate.

The island is surrounded, especially on the north, with several small islands, called the Grenadilles; the principal of which is Becoya, or Little Martinico, so called from its resemblance to that island, in producing many vipers, and other kinds of serpents. These islands are storehouses as it were, of every thing that can make life comfortable in this climate. They look like delightful gardens, are replete with warbling birds, as well as those more proper for the appetite, and great plenty of fish of most kinds are caught in the surrounding seas.

Printed

The History of the last Session of Parliament and the History of the Present War, will be resumed in our Appendix.

Printed at the office of the printer, at the Court of Requests, and at the House of Commons of Paris.

SENTIMENTAL D'UN FRANCOIS, &c.
Sentimental of a Frenchman on the French Revolution, signed at Fontenbleau on the 1st of November.

As I am to support the honor of the king, and the glory and interests of our dear country, I cannot be silent on an occasion, wherein I see them both scandalously sacrificed by a peace, which the haughty English seem to have dictated: a peace, more fatal to France than all the horrors of war, and which, therefore, every true Frenchman should endeavour to prevent.

The negotiation begun two years ago, by Monsieur de Bull, in England, has at length, it seems, been finally closed by the preliminaries signed at Fontenbleau. By a brief examination of those infamous articles, I shall make it appear that our ministers have betrayed their king and country, and have diverted our arms from our natural enemies, merely to plunge them into the power of France: since a first resolution to abide by terms so injurious to this nation multiplies the seeds of dissension among us, and finally kindle the flames of a civil war.

In the first place, the English pirates on our merchandise before the war are taxed and shamefully submitted to, and the restitution, so strenuously insisted on last year, is no longer demanded. Riches, to the value of fifty millions, are left in the hands of the pirates; and our negotiators have not even had the address to place them by way of balance, or set off, for the maintenance of above a good of our countrymen, prisoners in England, for whose subsistence we have (by the 24th article) meanly consented to pay to I do not know what amount though perhaps the dixieme denier must be hypothesized [mortgaged] to settle this enormous account.

But what will the court of Vienna, what will the world say of French faith, Dec. 25th.

When they see our numerous petitions, containing (in the 24th article) to give up the duchy of Hanover, and engaging to furnish her no succour of any kind, while the war in Germany lasts? It is not possible, as has been reported, that the king of Prussia has mounted at the dictation of the English Ministry, how much more reason have we to dread the treatment of the house of Austria? The English Ministry to Prussia was at first only given in consequence of our errors, to attack him and defend his enemies. We, on our part, furnished the Swedes, and the Russians; we paid the Saxons; we maintained the Wittenburgers; and instead of 22,000 as promised by treaty, we marched at least 100,000 brave Frenchmen into Germany. Alas, to no purpose! For we have now ignominiously stipulated to evacuate all the Hessian and Hanoverian territories, as well as the only conquests we had made on the king of Prussia. Thus have the English betrayed their national faith, while we have scandalously violated our own, and laid ourselves open to the resentment of the powerful ally, whom we have sacrificed. But if the Austrians have sacrificed us to compass the Saxons have still more: And I know not which will retain a deeper stain upon our annals, the shameful day of Kottbus, when we feebly attempted to relieve Saxony, or the manner in which we have at last abandoned its sovereign, (the father of our dauphins) whom we have also left to the mercy of the king of Prussia; whose contempt of this impotent king, this royal Porcelain, this Dresden china march, for to he rules the king of Poland is well known.

Our breach of faith with our German allies will exceed by our perfidy, the means of that nation we have opened to ourselves a prospect of ruin, by involving her in a continental war in Portugal, but we had also, by the family compact, secured the most important commercial advantages to France. But what is the event? We have suffered Spain to be disgraced: We have tamely seen lost their navy seized and destroyed, and their settlements plundered of their treasures: And instead of assisting them to revenge these injuries, we have forced them to abandon the certain conquest of Portugal, England, by this infamous treaty.



The computation is preserved according to the original. Fifty millions of livres about two millions sterling.



THE ISLE OF GRENADA



Leagues of 20 to a Degree

*Book extending as
far as Tobacco*

THE ISLE OF GRENADA



Leagues of 20 to a Degree

*Book extending as
far as Tobacco*

PLAN of the TOWN & FORT
of
GREENADA.
By M^r. de Caylus,
Engineer General of the
FRENCH ISLANDS.

British Exchanges

26

Printed Copies of the following extraordinary Paper were distributed gratis, on the 11th instant, in the Court of Requests, and at the Doors of both Houses of Parliament.

SENTIMENTS d'un FRANCOIS, &c.
Sentiments of a Frenchman on the Preliminaries signed at Fontainebleau on the Third of November;
Faithfully translated from the Original, which is at present, the chief Subject of Conversation at Paris; and for which, we learn, some Persons of Distinction have been committed to the Bastile.

ZEALOUS as I am to support the honour of the king, and the glory and interests of our dear country, I cannot be silent on an occasion, wherein I see them both scandalously sacrificed by a peace, which the haughty English seem to have dictated; a peace, more fatal to France than all the horrors of war, and which, therefore, every true Frenchman should endeavour to prevent.

The negotiation begun two years ago, by Mons. de Bussy, in England, has at length, it seems, been finally closed by the preliminaries signed at Fontainebleau. By a brief examination of those infamous articles, I shall make it appear, that our ministers have betrayed their king and country, and have diverted our arms from our natural enemies, merely to plunge them into the bowels of France: Since a fixt resolution to abide by terms so injurious to this nation must sow the seeds of dissention among us, and finally kindle the flames of a civil war.

In the first place, the English piracies on our merchantmen before the war are tamely and shamefully submitted to, and the restitution, so strenuously insisted on last year, is no longer demanded. Rich captures, to the value of * fifty millions, are left in the hands of the pirates; nay, our negociators have not even had the address to place them by way of balance, or set off, for the maintenance of above 15000 of our countrymen, prisoners in England, for whose subsistence we have (by the 24th article) meanly consented to pay to I do not know what amount though perhaps the dixieme deniere must be hypotheque [mortgaged] to settle this enormous account.

But what will the court of Vienna, what will the world say of French faith,
 Dec. 1762.

when they see our ministers perfidiously consenting (in the 13th article) to give up the queen of Hungary, and engaging to furnish her no succour of any kind, while the war in Germany lasts? If it is possible, as has been reported, that the king of Prussia has murmured at the discontinuance of the English subsidy, how much more reason have we to dread the resentment of the house of Austria! The English subsidy to Prussia was at first only given in consequence of our efforts to attack him and defend his enemies. We, on our part, subsidised the Swedes, and the Russians; we paid the Saxons; we maintained the Wirtemburghers; and instead of 24,000 as promised by treaty, we marched at least 100,000 brave Frenchmen into Germany. Alas, to no purpose! For we have now ignominiously stipulated to evacuate all the Hessian and Hanoverian territories, as well as the only conquests we had made on the king of Prussia. Thus have the English preserved their national faith, while we have scandalously violated our own, and laid ourselves open to the resentment of the powerful ally, whom we have sacrificed.

—But if the Austrians have such reason to complain, the Saxons have still more: And I know not which will remain a deeper stain upon our annals, the shameful day of Rosbach, when we feebly attempted to relieve Saxony, or the mean manner in which we have at last abandoned its sovereign, (the father of our dauphiness) whom we have also left to the mercy of the king of Prussia; whose contempt of this impotent king, this roi de Porcelaine, this Dresden-china monarch [for so he styles the king of Poland] is well known.

Our breach of faith with our German allies is still exceeded by our perfidy to Spain. By means of that nation we had not only opened to ourselves a prospect of ruining England by involving her in a new continental war in Portugal, but we had also, by the family compact, secured the most important commercial advantages to France. But what is the event? We have suffered Spain to be disgraced: We have tamely seen half of their navy seized and destroyed, and their settlements plundered of their treasure: And instead of assisting them to revenge these injuries, we have forced them to abandon the certain conquest of Portugal. England, by this infamous treaty

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* The computation is preserved according to the original. Fifty millions of livres are about two millions sterling.

treaty, establishes an irrefragable right to cut logwood in the bay of Honduras; and Spain utterly renounces her ancient claim to the Newfoundland Fishery. Every advantage derived to France from the family-compact, or former treaties with Spain, is poorly given up; and to crown the whole, Florida also is ceded to the English, which will enable them to check the returns of the Spanish galleons as effectually as if they had retained the Havanna, and which, by giving them the important harbour of Pensacola, will leave the English absolute masters of the Gulph of Mexico, and make the little they have left us almost entirely useless, by commanding our ships returning from the Mississippi.

Such was the shameful infraction of our faith with Spain, while M. Grimaldi blindly signed for his master to the paltry terms we had made for him, availing ourselves of the benevolent intentions of his catholic majesty to our court, and delivering him, as well as ourselves, into the hands of the enemy. In the mean time, the world is amused with the parade of a courier, to request the king of Spain's consent, who never travelled a league, and the farce of a solemn message to Madrid, which in fact was never dispatched from Paris.

When we consider the vile concessions made of our own territories, rights, and possessions, which shall we most wonder at, the ambition and arrogance of the English ministry, who but too well copy the insolence of their predecessor (Mons. L'Orateur Pitt) or the pusillanimity, or perhaps treachery, of our own? Let us begin with what relates to the very valuable fishery in the North American seas. In the first place then, we have given up Isle Royale, or Cape Breton, to regain which, at the last peace, we relinquished all Flanders, and every conquest in Europe. In the next place, we have abandoned all the most valuable coasts, from whence the Morue Seche, or the dry cod, was usually got. By the 2d article of the preliminaries, France cedes to Great Britain, besides Cape Breton, all the other islands in the Gulph, and in the river St. Laurence, without restriction; and, by the 3d article, we are excluded from fishing within three leagues of any of their coasts. The consequences of these cessions are obvious. We have nothing left us, but a precarious right, subject to cavil and insult

to the Morue Verte, the mud fish, a commodity not marketable in Portugal, Spain, or Italy, but only fit for our own home-consumption. Ever since the happy treaty of Utrecht, France has enjoyed great advantages in the dry cod fishery. At the breaking-out of this War, we had in the bay of Fundy, in Acadia, in Cape Breton, in St. John's, at Gaspee, and other places in the Gulph, above 16,000 fishermen, who carried on most successfully, in shoal water, the Peche Sédentaire. Now all this is in the hands of the English. All our settlements are unpeopled. From the single island of St. John's, admiral Beaucayenne* removed five thousand inhabitants. What then is left to France? Nothing but the north coast from Cape Riche to Cape Bonavista, with liberty to land, and erect stages for a short season; so that we must carry, and recarry both our fish and fishermen, while the English, settled on the spot, and carrying on the Peche Sédentaire, will forestall us, and undersell us at every market in the Mediterranean.—Miquelon and St. Peter's, two barren rocks, indeed, are to be ours; yet, even for them, we have shamefully pledged the royal word, engaging not to erect in them any fortifications, so that even they, with their guard of fifty men for the police, will always lie at the mercy of the English.

These are facts which every merchant knows, and which might still be more amply set forth. From this æra, therefore, may we date the ruin of the French Marine, and an accession of maritime strength to our enemies, already absolute lords of the ocean, and of commerce to an island, already mistress of a trade that enables her to cope with France.

If from the northern seas we turn our eyes to the continent of North America, our disgrace is still more complete by the entire cession of a country larger than old France; Canada! Canada is no more a French colony! seventy-thousand of our inhabitants there are made English subjects; and the monopoly of the fur-trade is now in the hands of that nation. The very foundations of our desired empire in North America are undermined. The English colonies instead of being checked in their growth, are now securely settled, and fresh sources of commerce are opened to that nation, shut, for ever shut against France.

* The Author, to be sure, means the late Admiral Boscawen.

But if Canada (as being the object of the war) could not be saved, why have our ministers also wantonly sacrificed Louisiana, which Monsieur L'Orateur Pitt himself, arrogant as he is, never dreamt of obtaining? That glorious country, where we hoped for tobacco settlements to vie with Virginia, our most flourishing settlement on the Mobile, given up! Nothing in short left us in Louisiana, but our miserable town of New Orleans; a town built in a country, where no European can live; and which, if they could, can now be of no use, while the English are masters of Pensacola.

We are indeed to have the country west of the Mississippi. But, good God! what a country! a terra incognita, a desert without inhabitants, a colony without commodities; cut off from all communication with Europe; and which can be of no possible use, unless we send some academicians to find out the road to Japan, or some fermiers to put the king's seal on those valuable mines, which 40 years ago were so fruitful a source of misery to our country, and have remained undiscovered till now, to repay us for our disgraces, and to ransom us from bankruptcy and ruin.

But Guadaloupe and Martinique are to be restored. I am glad of it. Amidst the many bitter potions, which the English now make us swallow, they are right to give us a sugar-plum, or two, to qualify the draught. But let us not be deceived by supposed great advantages. If Guadaloupe and Martinique had remained with England, we had still sugar land enough in Domingo to supply all Europe. The English are a sensible people. They foresaw the consequences of retaining two islands peopled with Frenchmen and catholics. The produce of those islands would have centered in France. Would the good catholics, there, when, like the rest of the English sugar-planters, they had become rich by the exorbitant prices, which they are allowed to exact from their public—would they, I say, have carried their effects to England, where they are excluded from the lowest office? Had Jamaica been conquered by France, and the inhabitants (as at Guadaloupe and Martinique) been secured in their religion and property, is it to be supposed that the rich planters of that island, when they wanted to realize their effects in Europe, would have carried them any where but to England? Would

Monf. Becquefort, the great orator and lord mayor of London, have left his mansion house, and have vacated his seat in the house of commons, where he is excelled only by the great Monf. Pitt, whom he supports, and have settled in France? The question answers itself: Nay, we actually know for certain, that the noble English magistrate just mentioned, did himself compose an elaborate treatise to bring about the restoration of the two islands in question to France, and to prove that Jamaica alone was capable of supplying the whole world with sugar.

We need not therefore plume ourselves too much on the cession of Guadaloupe and Martinique; especially as the English have (by the 8th article) got the possession of three new sugar islands, where no Frenchmen have property, and the produce whereof must center in England. And here occurs a fresh instance of the complaisance of our ministry. By Bussy's negotiation the four neutral islands were to be equally divided. We have now put up with one only; and because that happens to have a good harbour, Granada (not dreamt of last year) is ceded to the enemy; who have there two very good harbours, at two or three days sail from our islands, and in such a position, that the wind will always carry them down to Martinique, or to their old islands, as their occasion to insult us, or to protect them, shall require.

If our ministers have thus betrayed the interests of their own country in America, they have not been more careful of them in other parts of the world. Dunkirk (by the 5th article) is again to be demolished; and Nieuport and Ostende, after all our expences in Germany, to be evacuated: as well as Wesel and Gueldres, and the places in general belonging to the king of Prussia, to be restored.—The other arrangements in Europe are equally advantageous to England. Minorca, a most valuable island, as it secures the sovereignty of the Mediterranean, we are to restore; receiving in exchange their miserable conquest, Belleisle: Which has cost them at least twenty millions, and never was, or can be, worth the expence of a garrison either to us or them.

From Europe let us turn to Africa, the prospect is equally discouraging. Goree, indeed, is to be restored to us; but while we have not a foot of land on the

the continent, and yield to them Senegal, we leave them masters of a river, on which they have settlements, near 1000 miles up the country to carry on a valuable trade, which will pay them in ivory and gold, and enrich them with the monopoly of gum.

Ignominy follows us to every part of the world. Can a Frenchman read without indignation the 10th article, that settles the affairs of the East Indies? Our settlements on the coasts of Malabar and Coromandel are indeed to be restored. But how? Where is Pondicherry? Pondicherry! destroyed; and should we attempt to rebuild and refortify it, we shall perhaps be excluded by force from exercising a right given us by treaty, as the Nabobs, and natives in general, are all in the interest of England.

— In the important kingdom of Bengal, we are left entirely at the mercy of the English, as it is expressly stipulated that France "shall not erect any fortifications, or keep any troops in Bengal."

Last year Mons. de Bussy prevailed on Mons. L'Orateur Pitt to leave the differences relating to the East Indies to commissaries. Why was not this method taken now? Former ministers have gained as much for their country by appointing commissaries, as if the treaty had given us the points in dispute. Thus while the English had their Messrs. Mildmay and Shirley at Paris, presenting memorials, we, in the mean time, took possession of the territories in question. But, alas! in the present treaty we do not find one point referred to the decision of commissaries!

On the whole then it is evident, that the intended peace is worse in most instances than that which we rejected, when offered by the then English minister, Mons. Pitt, last year, and better in no one instance. It has been a received maxim in European politics, that though the English have often baffled us in the field, we have always been more than a match for them in the cabinet. Where are now our Jeannins, our D'Avaux, our Torcys, and our Polignac? What! are they all dwindled into a poor Duc de Choiseul, a foreigner to this country, an alien to our interests, governing only by a weak female influence; a female who, in the wane of her youth and beauty, has now no shadow of pretence to retain that power

she has so long and so iniquitously usurped.

It must add to our indignation to reflect, that we have submitted to such infamous terms, at a time, when our ministers know, or at least ought to know, that the continuance of the war for another year might, perhaps, have secured us a peace on our own conditions. The war has been carried on by England, for some years past, at the annual expence of four hundred millions, near two thirds of which they have been borrowing. Funds for fresh taxes, nay fresh taxes themselves, are scarcely to be devised. Even the *bonne biere d'Angleterre* itself is taxed to the uttermost, taxed till the populace groans under the imposition. Their debt already amounts to one hundred and forty millions of louisdores, a sum which cannot even be reckoned, if we split it into French livres. Their ablest financiers would not answer for above another year's expence: Especially as the Spanish war must rob them of the silver from Spain, and the gold from Portugal; so that we might hope, in our turn, to see an English bankruptcy by a total stop to the circulation of paper, with which they now pay their fleets and armies. — It is also well known by the Duc de Nivernois' letters of the 26th of Nov. (the day after the present session of parliament in London begun) that the English ministers publicly declared in the house of peers, that they wanted 20,000 men to recruit their army, and that all methods to procure them had failed; that the mortality of their troops in the West Indies is incredible; that their German army is reduced to half its number; and that there is a deficiency of above 20,000 sailors to man their ships now in pay. — And what is more than all this, we have undoubted intelligence, that party now begins to renew its rage in old England. Faction is almost up in arms against faction. Old ministers accuse the proceedings of the new; new ones recriminate on the old for former malversations, and threaten to bring them to account for iniquitous jobs. Thus might we, with a little patience, hope to see such a competition of parties in England, as might save this country from the present infamous peace, as it formerly saved us from destruction, at the time of the treaty of Utrecht.

To conclude, let us hope that these execrable preliminaries may still be broke through

through. Let us unanimously recommend it to the king to recal his old friends now in disgrace, to reinstate them in their employments, and to restore his confidence to the Duc de Richelieu, and others his adherents; to reconcile himself to the princes of the blood, and particularly to send count Clermont to reap fresh laurels at the head of the army. But what is principally wished is, that he would remove his foreign Favourite, that Alien, that Lorrainer, from the court; lest open rebellion should ensue, lest the citizens of Paris should renew their barricades, and lest the parliament should once more erect themselves into sovereigns, as in the minority of Louis quatorze.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R, Andover, Nov. 23.

THE directions of the eminent physician of Exeter, inserted in your Mag. (p. 612.) may, without doubt, be rendered of great use in saving the lives of such as are almost frozen to death, by putting, as fast as possible, their extreme parts into cold water, whereby a kindly warmth will presently be restored; whereas the contrary practice, of putting them into a hot bed, or other means of applying too sudden a heat, has often proved fatal. An example to shew the difference of the two opposite methods is proposed by the experiment of two frozen apples, the one put into cold, and the other into hot water; that the former thereby is restored to the same state it was in before freezing, but the other rendered rotten by being immersed into hot water.

These examples certainly prove what the doctor asserts; but may there not be some room to doubt the philosophy on which he grounds these experiments, viz. the attraction of the icy particles, which appear in spiculæ on the surface of the apple in cold water? May not these spiculæ be rather air bubbles, gently issuing through the pores of the rind, in admitting particles of fire from the cold water to enter the apple through them? This may seem a paradox; but if we consult Nature in her operations, we shall find that the sole origin of all motion, not only in animal and vegetable beings, but also in all terrestrial and elementary matter, is fire; and that no fluidity in any substance, from melted metals to

melted ice, can continue when fire is entirely abstracted: Then if we consider with what rapidity fire enters into all bodies when attracted by their vicinity, we may conceive, that the too great quantity violently entering such body, may tear the texture of it to pieces, as in the case of roasting the apple put into hot water. Thirty-two degrees is the freezing point in Fahrenheit's thermometer. I'll suppose the heat of the water that thawed the first apple, that remained sound, to be 33 of the same thermometer. Imagine an egg, first frozen, and then thawed in water of like temperature, to be thereby restored to its *statu quo*, and capable of producing a chicken; but probably if the particles of fire which entered and rotted the frozen apple, had entered a frozen egg, that egg, when again divested of those particles of heat, would thereby prove addled, as when a hen has too long left her nest; though if the same degree of heat was continued the same time as is required for the sitting of the hen, that egg in the vessel of warm water would produce a living chicken; the hen keeping the egg warm not being essential is plain from hatching chickens without, in several parts of the world, by different contrivances of ovens, sand-heats, &c. I am, &c.

R. WILLIS.

The following is the Substance of a Petition presented lately to his Majesty, by a very considerable Number of Merchants trading to the conquered Islands; and of a Memorial of the said Merchants presented at the same time to the right Hon. the Earl of Egremont, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

THE Y represent to his majesty, that by the 7th article of the preliminaries of peace signed at Fontainebleau the third of November last, between his majesty and the most christian king, and now published by authority, That those important and valuable conquests and acquisitions of the islands Guadaloupe, Mariegalante, Desirade and Martinico, are to be restored to the French, and to be evacuated *three months after* the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner if it can be done, provided the term of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the ratification of the definitive treaty, shall be granted to his Britannic majesty's subjects, who may

may have settled in the said islands, and other places restored to France by the definitive treaty, to sell their estates, recover their debts; and to transport their effects, as well as their persons, without being restrained on account of their religion, or under any other pretence whatsoever, except that of debts or of criminal prosecutions.

That, animated with the hopes of retaining acquisitions so essential to the encouragement and encrease of the trade and commerce of these kingdoms, and relying also on the protection of government, that if it should ever be found necessary to restore any of these conquests, the utmost attention would be paid to the effectual security of the petitioners in all events, and well knowing the ability of government to afford them such protection, they were induced, and thought themselves secure, in venturing their fortunes and properties in the trade to those conquered islands.

That so short a period being now fixed by the preliminaries for the evacuation of the afore-mentioned islands, they have the greatest reason to apprehend, that when the same shall be again in the possession of the French and under a French government, their properties and effects, which will be very valuable, will be in a state of the utmost danger and insecurity.

That such of them as have effects now on the seas for the island of Cuba, which are to a very large amount, find themselves under worse difficulties, and, as they apprehend, in a more dangerous situation, in as much as it appears to them, that no provision is made by the preliminary articles for securing to the British subjects their persons, properties, or effects in the said island, after it is surrendered to the king of Spain.

They therefore most humbly pray that his majesty will be graciously pleased to take their case into consideration, and grant them such relief, as to his majesty shall seem meet, &c.

And in their Memorial to the earl of Egremont they represent, that his majesty having been graciously pleased to lay before parliament the preliminary articles of peace signed between the belligerent powers, and which are now made public, they solicit his lordship for the explanation of some articles, which they apprehend must essentially affect their interest and property; con-

vinced that his majesty's care for the commercial interests of his subjects, will procure them full security of their demands, in the liquidation of an extensive trade, begun and carried on under the sanction of a British government.

That not doubting but his majesty in his great goodness, will be willing to give his subjects the full benefit of peace, as soon as possible, they apprehend this surrender of these islands may take place much earlier than at first expected, the time limited by the 7th article of the preliminaries for the evacuation of the islands conquered from the French, being only three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, allowing a further time of eighteen months to sell estates, &c. and the 22d article confining the surrender of the island of Cuba, and the fortress of the Havannah, within the said term of three months, without any further stipulation of time; therefore they cannot avoid expressing their fears that this short period of three months may lay them under great and peculiar hardships and difficulties.

That trade in the West India islands is a barter of one commodity for another; the European goods brought there are generally sold payable at the ensuing crops, and purchases made in the year 1762, are payable by the produce of the crops in 1763. The preliminaries bearing date from the 3d of November 1762, and the crops not being got in till the end of the month of August 1763, there is great reason to believe that few or none of the British debts will be satisfied till after the French and Spaniards are in full possession of these islands; a circumstance equally distressing to the honest subjects of all the contracting powers, as they will be unable to pay in due time the demands made on them, and the merchants have no other security for the payment of their debts, during the further term of eighteen months granted in the 7th article, than the good will of the governor, acting under French authority; and even this security fails them in the island of Cuba, and the fortress of the Havanna.

It is well known, that by the laws of France, no levies can be made in their islands, on lands or negroes, for debts, although judgment is obtained in their courts; and that no foreign vessel can be admitted into their islands, but by special licence from the French king.

and that all returns must be made to France. Under these circumstances the English will be debarred sending their own vessels during the term of eighteen months abovementioned, to bring home the effects obtained in payment of their just demands, to the very great prejudice of the merchants, (who in that case will be obliged to recover their property in France) to the great detriment of the British navigation, and to his majesty's revenues, by the loss of the duties that would arise, if these goods were permitted to be brought directly to England in their own ships, during the said term of eighteen months, or such part thereof as might be deemed reasonable between the two crowns.

And it appears doubtful to the merchants, whether, during the term of three months prescribed by the 7th and 22d articles of the preliminaries, the British subjects will enjoy the privilege of an exclusive trade to the conquered islands. This point seems very essential, and it is apparent the English must be great sufferers by a competition.

In the common course of trade, ships are daily sent out to supply correspondents with the commodities mostly in demand; many have been lately sent from England for the conquered islands, and chiefly loaded with goods bought or contracted for, before the preliminaries of peace were known. Many of the adventures, may, by various accidents at sea, detention for convoy, or other unavoidable misfortunes, not reach their intended port, till within a very short time, or perhaps after the expiration of the time prefixed, by the 7th and 22d articles of the preliminaries, though cleared out of the several ports of England in due time and form, and the merchants are now at a loss to know, whether in such cases their ships will be admitted to enter freely the place of their destination, as their property must be greatly endangered by being obliged to carry to a different market, goods made and calculated for the places they were originally intended for; or, if admitted to sell at any rate a commodity, perhaps, prohibited by French, or Spanish laws, at the time of its arrival.

The Memorial concludes with saying, that the merchants confiding in his majesty's wonted goodness for the welfare of all his subjects, have presumed, with all humility, to lay their request at his majesty's feet, and to solicit his lordship's aid and assistance, in an affair of

so much importance to them, and to the nation in general.

[It is supposed, and with great probability of truth, that no less than two millions sterling of property is owing, or engaged for, in the conquered islands, to the British merchants. An object not unworthy of the attention of the British government.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON

MAGAZINE.

S I R,
Happening a few days ago to take up your Magazine for November last, I cast my eye on the case of a young man, who desires the advice of some gentleman of the faculty of physick, for a complaint, with which he has, it seems, been afflicted at times for several years, and which, he says, is a spitting of blood, or an Hæmoptoe*. If the following directions shall be thought likely to be of use in the case of your correspondent, you will please to give them a place in your Magazine.

In the first place, I can assure him, he is not to lay much stress, in his case, on the taking of prescriptions. The medicines, which are commonly administered in Hæmorrhages from the lungs, as well as those from other parts of the body, and which are usually called stypticks, are by no means possessed of those virtues, which have been generally attributed to them in cases of these kinds. To say the truth, they not only will not, generally speaking, in any wise check such Hæmorrhages, when internally exhibited, but they have, especially the most potent of them, been deemed highly improper in such cases, and that with the utmost reason, by some of the most eminent and judicious physicians in Europe. In the next place, I can assure him likewise, that his disorder is a very obstinate one in its nature, and that it is not without good reason, that he fears it may terminate in a lingering consumption of the lungs. Be this, however as it will, the art of physic affords very great assistance in such cases: and is able, if judiciously applied in them, not only often to prevent such an unhappy termination of the disorder, but also sometimes to cure altogether the disorder itself. But then such effects are not to be expected from the internal use only of medicines, but from a judicious application of many of those remedies, which the art of medicine affordeth in the several

veral ailments incident to the bodies of men. For these reasons, were I to prescribe for this young man, I should order him very few medicines to take, but should insist chiefly on the use of other remedies. Namely, I would advise him to lose eight or ten ounces of blood four times a year, to wit, at the vernal and autumnal equinoxes, and at the summer and winter solstices. And if he be of a plethoric habit of body, I would advise him either to lose more blood at a time, or to bleed oftener. I would advise him likewise to take two or three doses of cooling physic, at convenient intervals, about the vernal and autumnal equinoxes. For which purpose he can use no better medicine than the Crystals of Tartar. I recommend to him likewise the use of a cooling nutritive diet; namely such a diet, as may render the blood both cool and balsamic. With this view he should live pretty much on fresh meats, puddings, milk porridge, &c. and should avoid all salted meats, and high-seasoned food. It would be, I imagine, altogether useless to caution him against the use of spirituous liquors. However, it may not be unnecessary to observe, that he should avoid not only wine or strong beer in any considerable quantities, but should likewise be cautious not to fill himself, at any time, with a large quantity of tea, or any other liquor, actually hot, or very warm. On the contrary his best drink for ordinary use with his meals will be pure water more or less cold as his stomach will bear it. Neither should he heat his blood at any time by any violent exercise. And he should likewise avoid lifting large weights, or straining himself in any other way. If he labours under any scorbutical, scrophulous, or any other remarkable dyscrasy of humours, it would be highly advisable for him to open two large pea issues between the shoulder-blades. Indeed, to say the truth, if he be very apprehensive of a consumption, I would recommend him to the use of this remedy, be the state of his humours as it will. And I assure him, I speak from long experience of the good effect of this remedy in consumptive cases. As to the use of internal medicines, I advise him to chew now and then a little rhubarb, if he be costive: to drink half a pint of common fresh whey, every morning, sweetened with two or three tea-spoonfuls of honey, and medicated with ground-ivy, raisins of

the sun, dried rose leaves, pearl barley, and eight grains of pure nitre, and to drink every day, at eleven, a good wine glass full of the following mixture.

R. Tinct. Rosar. Ph. London. lbj. Decocti caryophyllat. meraciar. Cort. Peruv. lbj. Syr. Bals. Zils. M. ad usum supra dictum.

He should now and then chew some of the Troches of Terra Japonica.

If your correspondent persists resolutely in the use of these remedies, he will give himself the best chance to escape a lingering consumption, if not to get rid of his *Hæmoptoe*, which the art of physic, perhaps, affordeth.

I heartily wish him better health, and am, Sir,

Suffex, Your obedient servant
Dec. 10, 1762. to command, G.W.

P. S. Your correspondent will observe, that obstinate disorders submit only to powerful remedies.

Some Account of FLORIDA.

GREAT part of Florida is sandy and barren, especially the coast; but the more interior parts of the country are overpread with a deep, fine, rich soil. Florida has many fine rivers which abound with fish, and render it extremely fertile and pleasant. They have all sorts of grain peculiar to the climate and generally two crops of Indian corn in the year; great plenty of cattle, sheep and hogs; all sorts of timber; saffras in abundance, and coaco nuts: There is also plenty of horses; and cotton grows wild in great profusion, tho' not cultivated. Florida is capable of raising very rich, very large, and valuable exports; but sugar and indigo, the soil is admirably suited to. To name only the article of cotton, which we stand in so much need of for our manufactories, as once to have been a subject of parliamentary consideration, the only rational hopes we have of not being distressed again in that particular, is from a proper cultivation of it in Florida. A country so naturally adapted to it; a soil in which it grows in such abundance, will, in a few years, with proper care, yield us a constant and sufficient supply for our several manufactories, at present calculated at about 13,000 bags. This vegetable is, indeed, the natural produce, the rough staple commodity of the country, and by English industry may soon be made worth 200,000l. per annum. (See Augustine Oglethorpe, in our Gen. Index.)

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

THAT the barons of England were powerful before the conquest, is clear from Harold earl of Kent's being able to seize the crown, upon the death of Edward the Confessor; but their greatest power arose from William the Conqueror, who (not considering the trouble they might give his descendants) in order to oppress and keep the English under, fulfilled the old proverb, "Of light come, light go," by giving English manors by scores to his followers: To Hugh Lupus he gave the title of earl of Chester, and the whole county, to hold (as he held the crown) by the sword, probably to enable him to keep the Welch in awe. The whole county of Durham was given the bishops, one of whom was hardy enough to take up arms against Richard I. who defeated and took him prisoner, and upon the Pope's demanding his enlargement, as a son of the church, he sent the bishop's armour, (upon which he wrote, "See if this is thy son's coat") to Rome: the number of barons however was not great, and did not exceed 103 or 104 in Edward the first's time, amongst whom there was neither duke, marquis nor viscount, and but six or seven earls, of whom the great earl of Lancaster, as prince of the blood, who had 2000 men, (amongst whom were 40 knights) in his retinue. John de Brotherton, tho' a prince of the blood, had no higher title than that of earl of Norfolk, and Richard, brother to Henry III. who was esteemed the richest subject in Europe, and on that account elected king of the Romans, had no higher English title, than that of earl of Cambridge or Cornwall; so that the king's styling an earl right-trusty and well-beloved cousin, had then no absurdity in it.

Edward III. to the best of my memory, (for I have not leisure to turn to any other record) was the first king who conferred the title of duke, which he did of Lancaster, York, and Gloucester, upon his younger sons, but not without the consent of his barons, who were too powerful to be disobliged; he would not even venture to confer the title of earl of Bedford on his son-in-law, without first summoning them, and acquainting them by the chancellor, of his design.

The title of duke, however, was conferred very sparingly for many ages after,

and rarely on any that were not some way allied to the crown, as were Mowbray and Howard, dukes of Norfolk, who were descended from John de Brotherton, in whose right they now bear the royal arms of England. De la Pole, duke of Suffolk, was also allied to the crown, and Stafford, duke of Buckingham, was descended from Humfrey duke of Gloucester, on which account the earl of Stafford bears the royal arms of England and France in a silver border, (which arms is also borne by the earls of Huntingdon and Ferrers, Lord viscount Barrington, and Sir Bouchier Wrey, as being descended from legitimate sons of the kings of England.) Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, married the queen Dowager of France, sister to Henry VIII. and Grey duke of Suffolk, his only daughter, and Seymour, duke of Somerset, was uncle to Edward VI. and I question whether Villiers, duke of Buckingham, was not the first duke not allied to the crown, except Dudley, duke of Northumberland, whose son, the lord Guildford, had married Jane Grey, to whom Edward VI. bequeathed the crown.

The number of peers, instead of increasing, decreased till Henry VIIIth's time, when there were but forty of them, and he was too intent upon destroying their power, to increase their number. Henry VIII. was far from being lavish of his honours, and did not confer a peerage on the great Sir Thomas Moor his chancellor. King Edward VI. and queen Mary did not reign long enough to make any great addition to the peerage, and queen Elizabeth had too much of the wisdom of her grandfather, to set up a power he had pulled down: She did not enoble Sir Nicholas Bacon (father of the lord chancellor) who was her lord keeper, and rather chose to confer the honour of the garter on Sir Philip Sidney, (who refused the crown of Poland at her request) than make him a peer: she conferred no higher title than that of baron Hunsdon, on Ferdinando Cary, her first cousin; and his brother Henry, who was a great favourite with her, and carried the news of her death to king James, I believe had his title of earl of Monmouth from him.

King James, whether from vanity, or with a view of attaching the great commoners to him, was so lavish of his titles of honour, that a lampoon, under the

title of "An help to short memories," containing a list of the names and titles of the new peers, was stuck up at St. Paul's. He even conferred the title of viscount on his mercer, and created, if I mistake not, 600 baronets; however, he conferred the title of duke upon but two subjects, viz. Stuart, duke of Richmond, who was of the blood royal of Scotland, and Villiers duke of Buckingham.

Charles I. was the reverse of his father, conferring the title of duke on none; for that of Dutchess of Dudley, was only giving her the same rank in England, she held (in right of her husband) in Germany, nor had she any heirs male; and lord Clarendon observes, that it was with great reluctance that he was prevailed on, when in distress, to accept of a present of 6000 l. for a peerage; so that at the restoration, unless the duke of Richmond was alive, Buckingham was the only duke in the three kingdoms.

Charles II. had not only seen the gaiety of a French court, but was under a necessity of gratifying those friends, who had so warmly with their lives and fortunes espoused his father and himself; he could not avoid conferring the title of duke upon Monk, who brought him in, and had been under too great obligations to the earls of Arundel and Hertford, not to restore them to their blood, and of course to their old family titles of dukes of Norfolk and Somerset. The same reason subsisted for his creating the marquis of Worcester duke of Beaufort, and the marquis of Ormond duke; and the fruitfulness of his mistresses added six more to the number, which, with his brothers, made the whole thirteen.

James II. before or after his abdication, added three, viz. the duke of Berwick his natural son, Herbert duke of Powis, and Talbot his lord lieutenant of Ireland, (upon whom the famous song of Lilla Bull Lala was made) who married the dutchess of Marlborough's sister, duke of Tyrconnel.

And king William being unable to gratify all the great men who were concerned in the revolution, had recourse to the raising powerful earls to the title of duke, and powerful barons to the title of earl.

Queen Anne was by no means sparing of her honours, creating twelve peers at

a heat, to procure a majority in that house.

King George I. on his accession, was in much the same circumstances as Charles II. and king William, and therefore raised ten peers to the title of duke; so that we had (princes of the blood included) thirty-two dukes of England, eight of Scotland, and one of Ireland; but the same reasons not subsisting in his late majesty's reign, he conferred that title upon none, but his beloved grandson, his royal highness the duke of York, and the additional title of duke of Newcastle-under-Line to his present grace, with remainder to the earl of Lincoln his heir.

As his present majesty has four brothers, upon whom no higher title than that of duke can be conferred, it is not probable that it will be readily conferred on a subject, and indeed it is in some measure necessary to reduce the number of dukes; for as all their younger sons are titular lords, the court has been crowded with lord Johns, lord Georges, and lord Harrys, whose dignity could no other way be supported, than by giving them commands in the army and navy, in prejudice to the brave men who fought under Marlborough, Russel, &c. though some of them have been no more equal to their commands, than Shakespear's courtier, in Henry the Fourth, of whom he makes Hotspur merrily say,

"Had it not been for villainous saltpetre, himself had been a soldier."

The number of dukes has however been greatly reduced by the following titles becoming extinct, viz.

Monk, duke of Albemarle.
Scott, duke of Monmouth.
Schomberg, duke of Schomberg.
Fitzroy, duke of Northumberland.
Wharton, duke of Wharton.
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De Grey, duke of Kent.
Talbot, duke of Shrewsbury.
Stuart, duke of Lauderdale, in Scot.
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And the continuance of the noble titles of dukes of Beaufort, Cleveland, Kingston, and Bridgwater, depend upon their present graces leaving issue male behind them; the title of duke of Cleveland and Southampton, falling to the duke of Grafton in default of issue; and unless the earl of March is heir to the titles, those of duke of Queensbury and Dover will be also extinct, unless his present grace leaves issue male.

The title of duke of Cumberland has been twice extinct, in the persons of prince Rupert and prince George of Denmark, and that of duke of York in Ernest Augustus, brother to king George I.

The peerage of England, however, is still very great, the number of peers verging upon two hundred.

The peerage of Scotland, notwithstanding the many attainders for the two rebellions, is still very numerous, as is that of Ireland; so that upon the whole, there is, I believe, above five hundred peers in the three kingdoms, to which must be added, between two and three hundred titular lords, as sons of dukes, and eldest sons of earls; a number, in my poor opinion, much too great for both king and people; the former not having a sufficient number of places, nor the latter of heirs, to support the dignity of the whole.

In regard to places (till of late) they have often been given to those that least wanted, and sometimes to those who least deserved them; but I hope the time is now come, in which weight at a general election will not be the only recommendation to preferment at court, and when fewer bells will hang upon one horse: Indeed, as the crown cannot, by the act of union, create a peer of Scotland till their number is reduced under sixteen, that peerage will in time be greatly lessened; but were no new baronets to be created till that order is reduced to 100 or 150, it would become much more respectable, (as the fewer there is of any rank of nobility, the greater will be the respect paid to the members of it) and be sought by those whom at present nothing below a peerage will content.

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P. S. Charles II. granted the viscounts and barons coronets, whose equipages before could not be distinguished from commoners, many of whom, as being descendants of knights of the Garter and Bath, were equally intitled to supporters, as some must have been by grant from the crown, the family of Sir Harry Trenchborne, of Trenchborne, having borne supporters from before the conquest.

To the AUTHOR;

SIR,
THOUGH the number of peers were (by the wars of the houses of York and Lancaster) reduced from an hundred down to forty, yet the same power remained, in a great measure, in that body, by their almost always marrying in their own order, by which means, when the male line ceased, the estate, and often the title, was carried into another noble family, which accounts for the old nobility's having so many titles, as the duke of Norfolk, earl of Shrewsbury, and countess of Northumberland, who has six baronies in her own right. This made them so powerful, that the four earls of Northumberland, Warwick, Derby and Huntingdon, were capable of bringing thirty or forty thousand men into the field, and the earl of Derby carried eight thousand to the battle of Bosworth, six thousand under his own command, and two under Sir William Stanley his brother, with which they turned the fate of that memorable day in favour of Henry VII. on whose head the earl of Derby set the crown, on the field of battle.

Henry, who was called the English Solomon, could not look on so great a power with an indifferent eye, and therefore as soon as he was quietly settled on the throne, set himself to the abolishing of it, which he did by very gentle methods; first, by empowering the peers to sell their estates, and then by abolishing the vassalage of the commons; and lastly, by putting in force an old law, or procuring a new one, for limiting the number of retainers each rank of nobility were to have; for before, they would come to town with seven or eight hundred men in their retinue. So far he was right, and from this great era may be dated, not only the liberty, but the great power and wealth

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wealth of the commons, who were always able to purchase, when a lord was obliged to sell; but he was greatly short, in not guarding against their falling into poverty, and, however undeserving, into contempt. The want of some provision of that kind was severely felt by the nobility in king Charles I's time; for as most of them sided with the king, their estates were either sold to support him, or confiscated by Oliver Cromwell. And as gratitude was not among the virtues of Charles II. if ever he had, any too many of the nobility were obliged to go into foreign service, or live in great obscurity for persons of their rank, nor have some of them recovered the loss their ancestors sustained, to this day.

There is another way by which a peer may become poor without his own fault; and that is, by the title's going into a distant branch of a family, while the estate is carried into another family by an heiress. Suppose lord Honour has 5000 l. per ann. and a female barony, and three sons and as many daughters; as her prospect of the title and estate is very distant, Sir John Heartfree, with 1500 of 2000 l. per annum estate, will be deemed a good match for the eldest. By her he has a son, who, on the death of his uncles without issue, in right of his mother, takes possession of the estate, and a seat in the house of lords, and is for his merit created earl Heartfree. He marries and has two sons, the eldest of which marries, and has an only daughter, who, on the death of his lordship, carries the title of baron Honour, and all the estate, into another family, and the title of earl Heartfree descends to the youngest son's son, without a foot of land to support his dignity.

To remedy this inconvenience (an inconvenience that disgraces the nation as much as the peerage) there needs no more to be done, than to oblige every person who is enobled, to settle a sufficient estate upon the title, let it go where it will; and I think 1500 l. per annum, for a baron, 2000 l. per annum, for a viscount, and 3000 l. per annum, for an earl, is the least that ought to be settled.

I am, Sir,
London, Your humble servant,
Nov. 21, 1762. A. B.

Account of the Witches, or Harlequin
Cherockee; performed at the Theatre
Royal in Drury-lane.

THE entertainment opens with a scene of a wild and craggy cavern, in which Mr. Vernon, in the character of the first witch, sings the following invocation:

Sisters of the murky night,
Now while muttering thunders grumble,
Roaring winds in echoes rumble,
From dens, from rocks, from dreary

caves,
From vapoury fens, and reeking graves,
Come away! Come away! Come away!

On this a prodigious number of witches instantly appear, some rising out of the ground, and others entering from different parts of the cavern, among whom Mrs. Vincent, Miss Young, Mrs. Dorman, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Champness, sing the following air and chorus.

1st Witch. From the bed of restless care,
Where the miser's rags are laid;

3d Witch. From the couch of black despair,
Ling'ring o'er the murder's

4th Witch. From the gibbet on the heath,
From the fattest spoils of

5th Witch. From Horror's ever busy
From earthquakes, plagues,

2d Witch. Behold, obedient to thy call,
I'm here!

3d Witch. ——— And I;
4th Witch. ——— And I;

All. ——— And all
C. H. O. R. U. S. of Witches.

Tell us, tell us, why together
Thus we're call'd in stormy weather?

Give us, give us, thus combin'd,
Mischief fit to plague mankind!

In answer to the last question, the first witch points to a burning cauldron, at the back of the stage, into which, pursuant to the charge he gives in the first of the two ensuing airs, they throw various ingredients; and then, in obedience to the instructions given by her in the second, they all join in a grotesque dance. — The airs are as follows.

First AIR.
See the wrath of witchcraft burning,
Where we fashion

Our creations
Fancy's apes to phantoms turning.

Have and throw th' ingredients in
That form the motley harlequin.

Second AIR.
While the mixtures thus are warming,
While the mighty creature's forming,

Stir

Which is the case of the Shrewsbury family, by an act obtained since the death of the late duke.

Stir the cauldron round and round,
And sport and dance, and frisk and
bound, in the
Nimble o'er the hollow ground.

After some time, the first witch inter-
rupts their sports by the following reci-
tative:

Cease, sisters, cease, your toil suffices,
See the glorious creature rises!

When, going towards the cauldron,
Harlequin rises from the midst of the
flames, and coming forwards, is hailed
by the first witch, with the ensuing air,
in the chorus to which the rest of the
sisterhood join.

Happy phantom, form'd for pleasure!

Far above the reach of sense!

Trip thy gay fantastic measure,

And thy magic power dispense!

All thy life be sport and play!

Summer, sunshine, holiday.

Chorus. All thy life, &c.

O'er the face of nature ranging,

Try the city, try the grove;

Ever tasting, ever changing,

Revel in the sweets of love!

All thy life be sport and play,

Summer, sunshine, holiday.

Chorus. All thy life, &c.

Harlequin being then hoisted upon the
shoulders of the two principal witches, is
triumphantly carried off the stage amidst
the acclamations of the whole body. —

After which the scene changes to a rural
prospect with a house on one side of the
stage, — where Harlequin enters, accompa-
nied by the first witch only, who ad-
dressing to him the following recitative,
sinks, and leaves him to his adventures.

Child of my art, my fav'rite boy!

I yield thee to a world of joy!

And see, the happy moments call!

Release a fair from marriage thrall!

Set wit and fancy on the stretch,

And rescue beauty from that wretch.

The audience is now entertained with
the entrance of an old miser, dressed in
a tawdry old-fashioned manner, as a bride-
groom, and attended by his man, and
one fidler, as going to claim his bride,
in order to conduct her to church. — But
while they are employed in some dumb
conversation, Columbine appears at the
window, and is seen by Harlequin, who
addresses her in adumbrated verse, and is fa-
vourably received. This intercourse how-
ever is interrupted by the miser's knocking
for admittance, who is immediately re-
ceived by Columbine's father, and the
downy man, above the house. This done,

Harlequin also knocks at the door, but
is accosted from the window by the clown,
who at first threatens him, but afterwards
seems pacified by the offer of a bribe from
Harlequin, to induce him to open the
door, which however, as soon as he has
received, he returns to the window
with a gun in his hand, and presenting
it at Harlequin, obliges the lover, for
that time, to retire.

Harlequin being thus compelled to
have recourse to stratagem, disguises
himself in the habit of a fiddler, and
waits the coming of the bride and bride-
groom to church, but while their retinue
are engaged in dancing, on a sudden
a hedge overwhelms the old folks and
their servants who are looking on, and
so entangles them, that Harlequin is fur-
nished with an opportunity of seizing Co-
lumbine, whom he bears away in tri-
umph, attended by all the bridesmaids and
bridemaids, who readily lend their assis-
tance to the young couple. — In the next
scene, however, they are intercepted by
the old men and their valets, who at-
tempt to force Columbine away, but
are opposed by the youthful party, who
keep them in play till Harlequin and
Columbine are got clear off, after which
Mills Young, in the character of the
first bridesmaid, addresses the two misers
in the following air:

Come, away with your care!

Do not stagger and stare.

But hear my advice thou old miser;

Since she's gone, let her go,

Or you'll multiply Woe,

And ne'er be a penny the wiser.

And thou fool, who hast sold

Thy poor daughter for gold,

Of natural comforts to wrong her,

Quick repent of what's done,

Of the horns of thy son,

Each day shall grow longer and lon-
ger.

And then the young folks all joining in
a hearty laugh at their disappointments,
the quondam bridegroom, and his intend-
ed father, are left to their own happy re-
flections. — Here ends the vocal part of
the entertainment, the pursuit now be-
ginning, all the rest being entirely dumb
show.

The first scene of importance that oc-
curs, is at the door of a little country
ale-house, into which on a pursuit by
the old folks, Harlequin and Columbine
enter, the former of whom coming out
again in the disguise of a waggoner, the
house

house, on a stroke of his whip, is instantly converted into the Canterbury waggon, which wheels away, carrying Columbine along with it, and leaving Harlequin greatly distressed for her loss. In this difficulty an old witch rises to his assistance, and while Columbine is led home between the father and bridegroom, and held by the clown with a cord, to which she is tied, the witch fixes herself to the cord, and putting herself in the place of Columbine, gives the latter an opportunity of going off with Harlequin. The old men, after bringing her into the house, find their error, and the clown bringing in a broom to drive her out, she mounts upon it and flies into the air, bearing the clown on her back. — After this the clown being let down again, the pursuing party follow, and overtake the lovers in a kind of arbor in a garden, which, on a stroke of Harlequin's sword, changes to a school with near forty boys, reading aloud together, and Harlequin appears as the pedagogue, having put Columbine out of the room. The old men seem stunned with the noise, but on drawing their swords the boys are frightened away, but returning again immediately armed with sticks, &c. soon drive them off. In the next scene the clown and the miser's servant, who are sent in pursuit of the lovers, surprise them in a situation from whence it is impossible for them to escape, but are brought over to their party by means of a bribe, and being carried by them into a tavern, they all sit there to eat and drink together. On the entrance of the two old men, however, the servants are frightened, and again joining them, attempt to seize on the lovers, but the table overturning covers up Harlequin and Columbine, and discovers four Lilliputians, the exact resemblance in miniature of the lovers and the two servants, who, after coming forwards and dancing, make their escape, but are pursued into a farm yard, containing a dog-kennel and a dove-cote, into the former of which the little Columbine, and into the latter the Lilliputian Harlequin creeps. On the entrance of the pursuers the dove-cote changes into a horse-block, from behind which, and out of the dog-kennel, sally a peacock and a hen, into which the lovers are to be supposed converted. In the next scene Harlequin and Columbine appear again in their own form and size, and take refuge in an old cathedral, to

which being pursued, the old men are driven out by a parcel of witches and the scene immediately changes to the country of the Cherokee Indians, with a view of the sea at a distance. A great number of Indians both male and female, now enter, dressed in the habit of the country, and preparing with great joy to receive the three chiefs who had been in England, and are seen landing from a large vessel, attended by English sailors, and decorated with the gorgets, bracelets, &c. presented to them here. The piece then ends with a complicated dance of English sailors and Cherokees.

[Remarks. There has been represented at the theatre, in Drury-lane, to the infinite delight and entertainment of all the children of a larger growth in pit, box, and gallery, a grotesque medley, called THE WITCHES, or HARLEQUIN CHEROKEE; consisting of inconsistencies, made up of noise and dumb shew, dance and song, giants and lilliputians, witches, monsters, wooden legs, broomsticks, peacocks, and Canterbury waggons. Without totally relinquishing our province of criticism, we cannot but take notice, that the second title of this piece is an absolute misnomer; and thus it ought in justice to be called, Harlequin Macbeth, as the pantomime author has been guilty of a flagrant piece of plagiarism from Shakespeare, to whom he is evidently indebted for his witches, cauldron, &c. — In a former part of this manager's reign, we remember his frolick of converting the midsummer night's dream into an opera, called the Fairies, as he has now turned Macbeth into a — we don't know what to call it — of The Witches; and, perhaps, we may shortly expect to be entertained with Harlequin Lear, and Harlequin-Hamlet; at least this is a very natural explanation of four lines in one of his celebrated prologues, viz.

But if an empty house, the actors curse,
Shew us our Lears and Hamlets lose their force,

Unwilling we must shift the nobler scene,
And in our turn present you Harlequin.
That is to say, we must strip Lear of his mantle, and Hamlet of his suit of robes, and fairly dress them both in patched jacket and trowsers. Were Shakespeare alive, he might perhaps speak in a language as peculiar to Harlequin, as to Caliban. Then our Roberts him might, without shame, bid on

wooden sword, and play Harlequin without a mask. But, in the present situation of pantomime, we could almost wish, that in order to discourage it at one house, so excellent an actor as Mr. Woodward might never be permitted to put on the fool's coat again; and that, on the other hand, the manager of Drury-Lane might be obliged to wear it himself for a whole season, as a reward for having encouraged it at the other. Oh, how prettily his piercing eyes would twinkle through the holes of a black vizor! Into what a variety of attitudes would he wriggle his little body, up the traps, and down the traps, over the stile, and through the map, &c. &c. &c. *St. James's Chron.*]

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Petersburg.

"I Know not what people abroad think of the revolution that hath happened here, but I am persuaded, that all who know any thing of the character of Peter III. his want of genius, his extravagant behaviour and designs, must approve of the conduct of the Russians, in placing on the throne one of the worthiest princesses that ever swayed a sceptre.

People abroad imagine, perhaps, that this revolution was accomplished by intrigue and faction. Perhaps, they think, that the present sovereign laboured to form a party to place her on the throne, and was not scrupulous about the means she employed to gain her ends. But be assured, Sir, that in taking the reins of government, she only complied with the general wish of the nation, and agreed to it only to save Russia from the calamities to which it seemed destined, and to prevent that effusion of blood, which would otherwise have been inevitable.

What do you imagine, must the people of Russia think, when they beheld Peter III. after spending his youth with buffoons, ascend the throne, and for a few weeks, indeed, at first (while he consulted the empress, and followed her advice) give great hopes of a prosperous reign; but soon forgot the promise he had made, to apply to business, and gave himself up intirely to the most shameful excesses? What must the people of Russia think, when they saw the famous edict of liberty, which at first threw the whole nation into transports of joy, eluded every moment, and suffered to take place only when a Russian officer offered

to resign, and there was a German one privately ready to fill his place? What must the people think, when they heard their sovereign boast publicly before all his court, that he had betrayed them, by communicating to their enemy, the plan of every campaign, and all the other projects of their allies? What must they think, when they saw the person who had served him in this treason, made his principal, and, in a manner, his sole minister? What must the Russian nation think, when they saw their master, the master of a great empire, ambitious of the rank of Lieutenant general in the service of Prussia, ambitious of commanding a Prussian regiment, and of wearing the Prussian uniform? What must they think of the peace concluded with the king of Prussia, the junction of the Russian troops with those of that prince against the house of Austria, and the intended cession of Livonia, and other projects of that nature? What must they think, when they read the order which forbid any Russian officer under the rank of major, to come to court, while every htle ensign of the Holstern troops was admitted to court, at all houses, and often to the emperor's table? What must they think, when they saw their sovereign issue copper money, to which he affixed a nominal value, quadruple its real value, which, occasioned a false coinage that would have infallibly destroyed the trade of the empire? What must they think, when they saw not only the clergy despoiled and vilified, stripped of their real estates, in the room of which were substituted annual pensions, scarce amounting to a tenth of their former revenues; but the Greek religion made the object of the contempt and railery of the court; many chapels thrown down; the emperor discharging none of the external duties of his religion and obliging his courtiers to neglect them; frequenting the Lutheran church more than his own, and carrying his whole court with him? In fine, what must the nation think, when they saw the emperor remaining at table whole days and nights, and generally appearing in liquor before all his subjects; treating the empress with the utmost contempt; honouring his mistress with distinctions that have been always reserved for princesses of the blood; carrying his parricidy so far, as to want to get rid of the empress either by death or divorce; and removing the grand

grand duke from the throne, by an affected silence about him in those parts of the first manifesto relative to the succession, where he ought to have been mentioned?—I should never have done, were I to mention all the just grounds of complaint which the people had against Peter III. What I have said appears sufficient to shew, that the people of Russia were in the right to shake off the authority of a prince who so visibly abused it. If you consider, that the empress has always been adored by the Russians; that she has spent her whole time in doing good to some; and, as far as lay in her power, preventing harm to others; you will readily allow that no intrigues or unfair methods were necessary to exalt her to her present rank. The nation ever dreaded Peter's accession to the crown; and in the life time of the empress Elizabeth there were many projects proposed for excluding him from it; and this, it is said, was one reason of Bestuchef's disgrace." (See p. 434, 452.)

By the KING,
A PROCLAMATION,
Declaring the cessation of arms, as well by sea as land, agreed upon between his majesty, the most christian king, and the catholic king, and enjoining the observance thereof.

GEORGE R.
WHEREAS preliminaries for restoring peace were signed at Fontainebleau on the third day of this instant November, by the ministers of us, the most christian king, and the catholic king; and whereas for the putting an end to the calamities of war, as soon and as far as may be possible, it has been agreed between us, his most christian majesty, and his catholic majesty, as follows; that is to say,

That as soon as the preliminaries shall be signed and ratified, all hostilities should cease at sea and at land.

And to prevent all occasions of complaints and disputes which might arise upon account of ships, merchandizes, and other effects which might be taken at sea; it has been also mutually agreed, that the ships, merchandizes, and effects, which should be taken in the Channel, and in the North Seas, after the space of twelve days, to be computed from the ratification of the present preliminary articles; and that all ships, merchandizes, and effects, which should be taken after six weeks from the said

ratification, beyond the Channel, the British seas and the North seas, as far as the Canary Islands inclusively, whether in the Ocean or Mediterranean; and for the space of three months from the said Canary Islands to the Equinoctial line or Equator; and for the space of six months beyond the said Equinoctial Line or Equator, and in all other places of the world, without any exception, or other more particular distinction of time, or place, should be restored on both sides.

And whereas the ratifications of the said preliminary articles, in due form were exchanged at Versailles by the plenipotentiaries of us, of the most christian king, and of the catholic king, on the 22d of this instant November; from which day the several terms abovementioned of twelve days, of six weeks, of three months, and of six months, for the restitution of all ships, merchandizes, and other effects, taken at sea, are to be computed:

We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, to notify the same to all our loving subjects; and we do declare that our royal will and pleasure is, and we do hereby strictly charge and command all our officers both at sea and land, and all other our subjects whatsoever, to forbear all acts of hostility, either by sea or land, against his most christian majesty, and his catholic majesty, their vassals or subjects, from and after the respective times abovementioned, and under the penalty of incurring our highest displeasure.

Given at our court at St. James's, the 26th day of November, in the third year of our reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-two.

G O D save the K I N G.

ON Wednesday, Nov. 24, the duke de Nivernois (see p. 622.) ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary from the most christian king, had an audience of his majesty to deliver his credentials: to which he was introduced by the right hon. the earl of Egremont, secretary of state for the Southern department, and conducted by Sir Clement Cotterel Dormer, master of the ceremonies. On this occasion his excellency made the following speech to his majesty:

S I R E,
UNE reconciliation cordiale entre deux puissants monarques qui sont faits pour

pour s'aimer; une union de système durable entre deux grandes cours que leurs intérêts bien entendus rapprochent l'une de l'autre; une liaison sincère & solide entre deux respectables nations que de malheureux préjugés ont trop souvent divisées: voilà, Sire, l'époque brillante des premiers momens du règne de votre majesté; & cette époque sera, en même temps, celle du bonheur rétabli dans les quatre parties du monde. C'est à la félicité universelle que le nom, la gloire, & les vertus de votre majesté seront unis pour jamais dans les fastes de l'histoire; & la postérité y lira avec un sentiment de respect ce traité qui entre tous les traités portera le caractère distinctif d'une bonne foi non équivoque, & d'une solidité durable. Qu'il me soit permis de me féliciter à vos pieds, Sire, d'avoir été choisi par le roi non maître pour servir, entre votre majesté & lui, d'organe aux nobles sentimens de deux cœurs si dignes l'un de l'autre, & pour travailler, à cet ouvrage sacré qui assure la gloire de votre majesté en faisant le bonheur de l'humanité entière.

Translation.

S I R, A cordial reconciliation between two powerful monarchs, formed to love each other; a permanent union of system between two great courts attracted to one another by their interests rightly understood; and a sincere and lasting conjunction of two respectable nations, whom unhappy prejudices have too long divided; form the glorious era of the commencement of your majesty's reign. And this era will, at the same time, be that of happiness restored to the four quarters of the world. Your Majesty's name, your glory, and your virtues, will be inseparably joined in history, with universal felicity, and posterity will there read, with sentiments of respect, that treaty which will be distinguished above all others, by good faith, without equivocation, and by permanent stability.

Permit me, Sir, to felicitate myself at your feet, on being chosen by the king, my master, to serve, between you, majesty and him, as the organ of the noble sentiments of two hearts so worthy of each other, and to be employed in this blessed work which assures your majesty's glory by giving happiness to the whole world.

U N E reconciliation between two powerful monarchs, formed to love each other; a permanent union of system between two great courts attracted to one another by their interests rightly understood; and a sincere and lasting conjunction of two respectable nations, whom unhappy prejudices have too long divided; form the glorious era of the commencement of your majesty's reign. And this era will, at the same time, be that of happiness restored to the four quarters of the world.

THE PRELIMINARY ARTICLES of
Peace, between the King of Great-
Britain, France, and Spain.

[Published by AUTHORITY.]

In the Name of the most Holy Trinity.

T H E king of Great Britain, and the most christian king, animated with the reciprocal desire to re-establish union and good understanding between them, as well for the good of mankind in general, as for that of their respective kingdoms, states, and subjects, having reflected, soon after the rupture between Great Britain and Spain, on the state of the negotiation of last year, (which unhappily had not the desired effect) as well as on the points in dispute between the crowns of Great Britain and Spain, their Britannick and most christian majesties began a correspondence to endeavour to find means to adjust the differences subsisting between their said majesties. At the same time, the most christian king having communicated to the king of Spain these happy dispositions, his catholic majesty was animated with the same zeal for the good of mankind, and that of his subjects, and resolved to extend and multiply the fruits of peace by his concurrence in such laudable intentions. Their Britannick, most christian, and catholic majesties, having, in consequence, maturely considered all the above points, as well as the different events which have happened during the course of the present negotiation, have, by mutual consent, agreed on the following articles, which shall serve as a basis to the future treaty of peace. For which purpose, his Britannick majesty has named and authorized, John duke and earl of Bedford, his Britannick majesty's minister plenipotentiary to his most christian majesty; his most christian majesty, Cesar Gabriel de Choiseul, duke of Praslin; and his catholic majesty has likewise named and authorized, Don Jeremie Grimaldi, marquis de Grimaldi, his ambassador extraordinary to his most christian majesty; who, after having duly communicated to each other their full powers in good form, have agreed on the following articles.

Article I. As soon as the preliminaries shall be signed and ratified, sincere friendship shall be re-established between his Britannick majesty and most

most christian majesty, and between his said Britannick majesty and his catholic majesty, their kingdoms, states, and subjects, by sea, and by land, in all parts of the world. Orders shall be sent to the armies and squadrons, as well as to the subjects, of the three powers, to stop all hostilities, and to live in the most perfect union, forgetting what has passed, of which their sovereigns give them the order and example: And, for the execution of this article, sea passes shall be given, on each side, for the ships, which shall be dispatched to carry the news of it to the respective possessions of the three powers.

II. His most christian majesty renounces all pretensions, which he has heretofore formed, or might have formed, to Nova-Scotia, or Acadia, in all its parts, and guaranties the whole of it, with all its dependencies, to the king of Great-Britain: moreover, his most christian majesty cedes, and guaranties to his said Britannick Majesty, in full right Canada, with all its dependencies, as well as the island of Cape Breton, and all the islands in the gulf and river St. Laurence, without restriction, and without any liberty to depart from this cession and guaranty, under any pretence, or to trouble Great Britain in the possessions abovementioned. His Britannic majesty, on his side, agrees to grant to the inhabitants of Canada the liberty of the catholic religion: he will, in consequence, give the most exact and the most effectual orders, that his new Roman catholic subjects may profess the worship of their religion, according to the rites of the Roman church, as far as the laws of Great Britain permit. His Britannic majesty further agrees, that the French inhabitants, or others, who would have been subjects of the most christian king in Canada, may retire, in all safety and freedom, wherever they please; and may sell their estates, provided it be to his Britannic majesty's subjects, and transport their effects, as well as their persons, without being restrained in their emigration, under any pretence whatsoever, except debts, or criminal prosecutions: the term limited for this emigration being fixed to the space of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the ratification of the definitive treaty.

III. The subjects of France shall have

the liberty of fishing and drying, on a part of the coasts of the island of Newfoundland, such as it is specified in the XIIIth article of the treaty of Utrecht; which article shall be confirmed and renewed by the approaching definitive treaty, (except what regards the island of Cape Breton, as well the other islands in the mouth and gulf of St. Laurence.) And his Britannic majesty consents to leave to the most christian king's subjects the liberty to fish in the gulf of St. Laurence, on condition that the subjects of France do not exercise the said fishery, but at the distance of three leagues from all the coasts belonging to Great Britain, as well those of the continent, as those of the islands situated in the said gulf of St. Laurence. And as to what relates to the fishery out of the said gulf, his most christian majesty's subjects shall not exercise the fishery, but at the distance of fifteen leagues from the coasts of the island of Cape Breton.

IV. The king of Great Britain cedes the islands of St. Peter and of Miquelon, in full right to his most christian majesty, to serve as a shelter for the French fishermen; and his said majesty obliges himself, on his royal word, not to fortify the said islands; to erect no buildings there but merely for the conveniency of the fishery; and to keep there only a guard of fifty men for the police.

V. The town and port of Dunkirk shall be put into the state fixed by the late treaty of Aix la Chapelle, and by former treaties: The Cunette shall remain as it now is, provided that the English engineers, named by his Britannic majesty, and received at Dunkirk by order of his most christian majesty, verify, that this Cunette is only of use for the wholesomeness of the air, and the health of the inhabitants.

VI. In order to re-establish peace on the most solid and lasting foundation, and to remove for ever, every subject of dispute with regard to the limits of the British and French territories on the continent of America; it is agreed, that, for the future, the confines between the dominions of his Britannic majesty, and those of his most christian majesty, in that part of the world, shall be irrevocably fixed by a line drawn along the middle of the river Mississippi, from its source, as far as the river Iberville, and from thence, by a line drawn along the mid-

the mouth of this river, and of the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, to the sea; and to this purpose, the most christian king cedes in full right, and guaranties to his Britannic majesty, the river and port of Mobile, and every thing that he possesses, or ought to have possessed, on the left side of the Mississippi, except the town of New Orleans, and the island in which it is situated, which shall remain to France; provided that the navigation of the river Mississippi shall be equally free, as well to the subjects of Great Britain, as to those of France, in its whole breadth and length, from its source to the sea, and that part expressly, which is between the said island of New Orleans, and the right bank of that river, as well as the passage both in and out of its mouth. It is further stipulated, that the vessels belonging to the subjects of either nation, shall not be stopped, visited, or subjected to the payment of any duty whatsoever. The stipulations, in favour of the inhabitants of Canada, inserted in the second article, shall also take place, with regard to the inhabitants of the countries ceded by this article.

VII. The king of Great-Britain shall restore to France the islands of Guadalupe, of Marigalante, of Desirade, of Martinico, and of Belleisle and the fortresses of these islands shall be restored in the same condition they were in, when they were conquered by the British arms; provided that the term of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the ratification of the definitive treaty, shall be granted to his Britannic majesty's subjects, who may have settled in the said islands, and other places restored to France by the definitive treaty, to sell their estates, recover their debts and to transport their effects, as well as their persons, without being restrained, on account of their religion, or under any other pretence whatsoever, except that of debt, or of criminal prosecutions.

VIII. The most christian king cedes and guaranties to his Britannic majesty, in full right, the islands of Grenada, and the Grenadines, with the same stipulations, in favour of the inhabitants of this colony, as are inserted in the II^d article for those of Canada: and the partition of the islands called Neutral, is agreed and fixed, so that those of St. Vincent, Dominico, and Tobago, shall remain in full right to England, and

that that of St. Lucia shall be delivered to France, to enjoy the same in like manner in full right: the two crowns reciprocally guarantying to each other the partition so stipulated.

IX. His Britannic majesty shall restore to France the island of Goree, in the condition it was in when conquered; and his most christian majesty cedes in full right, and guaranties to the king of Great Britain, Senegal,

X. In the East-Indies, Great Britain shall restore to France the several comptoirs which that crown had, on the coast of Coromandel, as well as on that of Malabar, and also in Bengal, at the commencement of hostilities between the two companies in the year 1749, in the condition in which they now are, on condition that his most christian majesty renounces the acquisitions which he has made on the coast of Coromandel, since the said commencement of hostilities between the two companies in the year 1749.

His most christian majesty, on his side, shall restore all that he shall have conquered from Great Britain, in the East-Indies, during the present war; and he also engages not to erect any fortifications, or to keep any troops in Bengal.

XI. The island of Minorca shall be restored to his Britannic majesty, as well as the fort St. Philip, in the same condition they were in when they were conquered by the arms of the most christian king; and with the artillery that was there at the taking of the said island, and of the said fort.

XII. France shall restore all the countries belonging to the electorate of Hanover, to the landgrave of Hesse, to the duke of Brunswick, and to the count of La Lippe-Buckebourg, which are or shall be occupied by the arms of his most christian majesty: the fortresses of these different countries shall be restored in the same condition they were in, when they were conquered by the French arms; and the pieces of artillery, which shall have been carried elsewhere, shall be replaced by the same number, of the same bore, weight, and metal; as to what regards hostages exacted or given during the war, to this day, they shall be sent back without ransom.

XIII. After the ratification of the preliminaries, France shall evacuate, as soon as it can be done, the fortresses of Cleves,

West and Gueldres, and in general all the countries belonging to the king of Prussia; and, at the same time, the British and French armies shall evacuate all the countries which they occupy, or may then occupy, in Westphalia, Lower Saxony, on the Lower Rhine, the Upper Rhine, and in all the empire; and each shall retire into the dominions of their respective sovereigns: and their Britannic and most christian majesties further engage, and promise, not to furnish any succour, of any kind, to their respective allies, who shall continue engaged in the present war in Germany.

XIV. The towns of Ostend and Newport shall be evacuated by his most christian majesty's troops, immediately after the signature of the present preliminaries.

XV. The decision of the prizes made on the Spaniards by the subjects of Great Britain, at time of peace, shall be referred to the courts of justice of the admiralty of Great Britain, conformably to the rules established among all nations, so that the validity of the said prizes, between the British and Spanish nations shall be decided and judged, according to the law of nations; and according to treaties in the courts of justice of the nation who shall have made the capture.

XVI. His Britannic majesty shall cause all the fortifications to be demolished, which his subjects shall have erected in the bay of Honduras, and other places of the territory of Spain in that part of the world, four months after the ratification of the definitive treaty: And his catholic majesty shall not, for the future, suffer the subjects of his Britannic majesty, or their workmen, to be disturbed, or molested, under any pretence whatsoever, in their occupation of cutting, loading, and carrying away logwood; and for this purpose, they may build without hindrance, and occupy without interruption, the houses and magazines necessary for them, for their families, and for their effects; and his said catholic majesty assures to them by this article, the entire enjoyment of what is above stipulated.

XVII. His catholic majesty desists from all pretensions which he may have formed to the right of fishing about the island of Newfoundland.

XVIII. The king of Great Britain shall restore to Spain all that he has conquered in the island of Cyta, with the fortress of the Havana; and that for-

trass, as well as all the other fortresses of the said island, shall be restored in the same condition they were in when they were conquered by his Britannic majesty's arms.

XIX. In consequence of the restitution stipulated in the preceding article, his catholic majesty cedes and guarantees, in full right, to his Britannic majesty, all that Spain possesses on the continent of North America, to the east, or to the south east, of the river Mississippi. And his Britannic majesty agrees to grant to the inhabitants of this country, above ceded, the liberty of the Catholic religion: he will, in consequence, give the most exact and the most effectual orders that his new Roman catholic subjects may profess the worship of their religion according to the rites of the Roman church, as far as the laws of Great Britain permit. His Britannic majesty farther agrees, that the Spanish inhabitants, or others who would have been subjects of the catholic king in the said countries, may retire, in all safety and freedom, wherever they please; and may sell their estates, provided it be to his Britannic majesty's subjects, and transport their effects, as well as their persons, without being restrained in their emigration, under any pretence whatsoever, except debts, or criminal prosecutions: the term, limited for this emigration, being fixed to the space of 18 months, to be computed from the day of the ratification of the definitive treaty. It is further stipulated, that his catholic majesty shall have power to cause all the effects, that belong to him, either artillery, or others, to be carried away.

XX. The king of Portugal, his Britannic majesty's ally, is expressly included in the present preliminary articles. And their most christian and catholic majesties engage to re-establish the antient peace and friendship between them and his most faithful majesty: and they promise, first, That there shall be a total cessation of hostilities between the crowns of Spain and Portugal, and between the Spanish and French troops, on the one side, and the Portuguese troops, and those of their allies, on the other, immediately after the ratification of these preliminaries: and that there shall be a like cessation of hostilities between the respective forces of the most christian and catholic kings, on the one part, and

those of the most faithful king, on the other, in all other parts of the world, as well by sea as by land: which cessation shall be fixed on the same epochs, and under the same conditions, as that between Great-Britain, France, and Spain, and shall continue till the conclusion of the definitive treaty between Great-Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal.

ad. That all his most faithful majesty's fortresses, and countries, in Europe, which shall have been conquered by the Spanish and French armies, shall be restored in the same condition they were in when they were conquered: And that, with regard to the Portuguese colonies in America, or elsewhere, if any change shall have happened in them, all things shall be put again on the same footing they were before the present war. And the most faithful king shall be invited to accede to the present preliminary articles as soon as shall be possible.

XXI. All the countries and territories, which may have been conquered in any part of the world whatsoever, by the arms of their Britannic and most faithful majesties, as well as by those of their most christian and catholic majesties, which are not included in the present articles, either under the title of cessions, or under the title of restitutions, shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring compensations.

XXII. As it is necessary to assign a fixed epoch for the restitutions, and the evacuations, to be made by each of the high contracting parties, it is agreed, that the British and French troops shall proceed, immediately after the ratification of the preliminaries to the evacuation of the countries which they occupy in the empire or elsewhere, conformably to the XIIth and XIIIth articles.

The island of Belleisle shall be evacuated six weeks after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner if it can be done.

Guadaloupe, Desirade, Mariegalante, Martinico, and St. Lucia, three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner if it can be done.

Great Britain shall likewise, at the end of three months, after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner if it can be done, enter into the possession of the river and of the port of Mobile, and of all that is to form the limits of territory of Great Britain, on the side of the river Mississippi, as they are specified in the Vth article,

The island of Goree shall be evacuated by Great Britain, three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, and the island of Minorca by France, at the same epoch, or sooner if it can be done. And according to the conditions of the IVth article, France shall also enter into possession of the islands of St. Peter, and of Miquelon, at the end of three months.

The comptoirs in the East Indies shall be restored six months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner if it can be done.

The island of Cuba, with the fortress of the Havanna, shall be restored, three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner if it can be done; and, at the same time, Great Britain shall enter into possession of the country ceded by Spain according to the XIXth article.

All the fortresses, and countries, of his most faithful majesty, in Europe, shall be restored immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty. And the Portuguese colonies, which may have been conquered, shall be restored in the space of three months in the West-Indies, and of six months in the East-Indies, after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner if it can be done.

In consequence whereof, the necessary orders shall be sent by each of the high contracting parties, with reciprocal passports for the ships which shall carry them, immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

XXIII. All the treaties, of what nature soever, which existed, before the present war, as well between their Britannic and most christian majesties as between their Britannic and catholic majesties, as also between any of the above-named powers and his most faithful majesty, shall be, as they are in effect, renewed, and confirmed, in all their points which are not derogated from by the present preliminary articles, notwithstanding whatever may have been stipulated to the contrary by any of the high contracting parties, and all the said parties declare that they will not suffer any privilege, favour, or indulgence, to subsist, contrary to the treaties above confirmed.

XXIV. The prisoners made respectively by the arms of their Britannic, most christian, catholic, and most faithful majesties, by land, and by sea, shall be restored reciprocally, and *bona fide*, after the ratification of the definitive treaty, without

without ransom, paying the debts they shall have contracted during their captivity. And each crown shall respectively pay the advances which shall have been made for the subsistence and maintenance of their prisoners, by the sovereign of the country where they shall have been detained: according to the receipts and attested accounts, and other authentic titles which shall be furnished on each side.

XXV. In order to prevent all causes of complaints, and disputes, which may arise, on account of ships, merchandizes, and other effects, which may be taken by sea, it is reciprocally agreed, that the ships, merchandizes, and effects, which may be taken in the channel, and in the North Seas, after the space of twelve days, to be computed from the ratification of the present preliminary articles, shall be reciprocally restored on each side.

That the term shall be six weeks for the prizes taken, from the channel, the British Seas, and the North Seas, as far as the Canary islands inclusively, either in the ocean, or in the mediterranean.

Three months, from the said Canary islands as far as the *Æquinoctial* line, or *Æquator*.

Lastly, six months, beyond the said *Æquinoctial* line, or *Æquator*, and in all other parts of the world, without any exception, or other more particular description of time and place.

XXVI. The ratifications of the preliminary articles shall be expedited in good and due form, and exchanged in the space of one month, or sooner if it can be done, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present articles.

In witness whereof, we the underwritten ministers plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, of his most christian majesty, and of his catholic majesty, in virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present preliminary articles and have caused the seal of our arms to be put thereto.

Done at Fontainebleau, the third day of November, 1762.

REDFORD, C. P. S.

(L. S.)

CHOISEUL, DUC DE PRASLIN.

(L. S.)

EL MARQ. DE GRIMALDI.

(L. S.)

Declaration, signed at Fontainebleau, the 3d of November, 1762, by the French Plenipotentiary, relating to the XIIIth Article of the Preliminaries.

HIS most christian majesty declares, that in agreeing to the XIIIth article of the preliminaries, signed this day, he does not mean to renounce the right of acquiring his debts to his allies; and that the remittances made on his part, in order to acquit the arrears that may be due on the subsidies of preceding years, are not to be considered as an infraction of the said article.

In witness whereof, I, the underwritten minister plenipotentiary of his most christian majesty, have signed the present declaration, and have caused the seal of my arms to be put thereto.

Done at Fontainebleau, the third day of November, 1762.

CHOISEUL, DUC DE PRASLIN.

(L. S.)

Convention agreed upon between the Army of his Britannick Majesty and the French Army.

I. THERE shall be a suspension of arms between the troops on both sides on the day of the signature and ratification of the present convention, and as soon as possible between the most distant detached parties.

II. There shall be a line formed between the two armies, the center of which shall be the Lahn from its source to its junction with the Ohme, and from thence along that river to Merlau. This line shall extend as far as Nehem upon the Roer, by Unna, Dortmund, Halteren, and Coesfeld, and terminate at the frontier of the United Provinces.

III. The French garrison at Ziegenhagen shall remain quiet, and pay ready money for every thing they may stand in need of, till such time as they evacuate the town. A place shall be assigned them to cut wood, with which they shall be furnished at the current price of the country.

Done at Bruck-Muhl upon the Ohme, Nov. 15, 1762.

(L. S.) G. Howard, lieut. general.

(L. S.) Le comte de Guerchy.

“Having read these conditions contained in three articles, we declare them agreeable, and promise to execute them *bona fide* in all points.

At

At the bridge of Bruck Muhl, Nov.
15, 1762. at two in the afternoon. A
(Signed)

(L. S.) Ferdinand duke of Brunswick
and Lunebourg.

(L. S.) L. M. d'Estrees.

(L. S.) L. M. de Soubise.

A SCHEME for INOCULATING the POOR.

Continued from p. 602.

WE shall now attend to the objections which may be urged against the plan we have proposed. Some, perhaps, may object to what has been advanced, in this manner: "There is good ground to hope the belligerent powers, will soon agree to lay aside their present animosities, to sheathe the destructive sword, to put a stop to the effusion of human blood, and to settle their differences in an amicable manner. And whenever there is an end put to the war and the blessings of peace are restored to us, will not the evils complained of, be speedily and happily removed? When our brave seamen are discharged, our soldiers disbanded, and our militia disembodied, we shall have upwards of a hundred thousand industrious hands, to be employed for the purposes already mentioned. What occasion is there for such an innovation? You have proposed a fine scheme indeed! And recommended it in very warm and pathetic strains! But have you considered all the consequences that will follow, if it should take place? We are already vastly populous; and if your plan should be encouraged, by men in power, is there not a great deal of danger that our poor will increase too fast; that they will be idle and inactive for want of employment; and consequently that they, and their families, will become an insupportable burthen to the public? Our poor rates are already very heavy, what need is there for making an addition to our expence?" The objection, I apprehend, is fairly stated, and strongly urged; and it deserves to be particularly examined. The answer, I hope, will appear to be full and satisfactory.

As I am not endowed with the gift of prophecy, I cannot pretend to determine how soon our enemies will agree to an accommodation with us, on reasonable and equitable terms. And till they consent to this, a peace, I hope, will not be granted them. For my own part, I

would by no means presume to dictate to my superiors, by peremptorily prescribing the conditions they are to require and obtain. I place great confidence in the wisdom and uprightness of my sovereign, and in the abilities and integrity of his ministry. And whenever the negotiation is brought about, I do not question but it will be conducted in such a manner, that the noble persons nominated and concerned, will acquire great honour and reputation to themselves, and procure solid and lasting benefits and advantages to their country. This desirable event, indeed I heartily wish and pray for, and should sincerely rejoice to find that there was a general congress held; and a good treaty soon to be agreed upon, signed and concluded, between all the powers at war.

That a great number of hands may be spared from our fleets and armies, as soon as there is a peace, I readily allow; but that there is any danger or probability of their remaining idle and inactive a plague to themselves, and a nuisance to society, for want of employment, I can by no means admit. Let us consider some of those ways and means, whereby our poor may get a comfortable livelihood themselves, and enrich the state; and I imagine the attentive and impartial reader will conclude, that this is not an ill-grounded conjecture, but that I have reason, experience and fact on my side. I have no desire to support my scheme by art and sophistry. If my reasoning is weak and inconclusive, let it be rejected; but if my arguments are fair and just, it is to be hoped that they will not only be assented to, but likewise approved of, and properly encouraged by the discerning public.

That a great number of hands are wanting in the country, will be readily granted by country gentlemen and farmers, who must be allowed to be the best judge in this case. I will venture to assert, that many thousands of our soldiers and sailors, as soon as they are discharged, may be very profitably employed in husbandry. Landed gentlemen in this kingdom, have now many hundred thousand acres of waste ground, which at present yield them neither pleasure or profit; but if they were properly inclosed, cultivated and improved, would not only find employment for an incredible number of hands, but also turn out extremely advantageous to the proprietors themselves.

themselves, and the community in general.

The trading part of the nation in particular, make daily complaints on the scarcity of workmen. And if we can obtain a good peace, (which I cannot see any reason to doubt) there will be a greater demand for British goods, and consequently our trade and commerce will be more extensive than ever. If we can secure all North America, and make some addition to our settlements in the East and West-Indies our trade into those parts of the world will certainly be very considerable. — Nay, I will hazard a conjecture with regard to our German trade. I think I have reason to believe that our dealings there will be greatly increased. The inhabitants want clothing and, notwithstanding the sufferings they have endured, and the hardships and calamities they have been exposed to, yet have now more money circulating among them, than every they had before. It is an observation often made, (and, I believe, founded on fact and experience, the most certain sources of knowledge, and the best guides in philosophy and politics, as well as in every art and science) that those countries which are the seat of war, though for the present they are greatly impoverished, yet in a course of years are considerably enriched. For the truth of this, I appeal to those who were acquainted with the state of affairs in Scotland, before and after the two last unnatural rebellions. What has been the consequence there, will sometime hence, I doubt not, happen in Germany and North-America.

But there is another inexhaustible source of employment and wealth to individuals, and of permanent security to the public, which is capable of great improvement, and which I have not yet mentioned. As a friend to the true interest of my country, I should give it the preference to the rich and valuable mines of Mexico and Peru. Those who regard money, as the most inestimable blessing a nation can enjoy, will certainly disapprove my taste, and condemn my sentiments. But regardless of the good opinion of such, I beg leave to recommend our fisheries, particularly those profitable ones on the coasts of Scotland and Newfoundland, as deserving the attentive consideration and liberal encouragement of the public. They are of the utmost importance to us, as they are

an excellent nursery for seamen; who will prove our best defence, since they may be employed in the service of the government, upon any sudden emergency and threatening danger. As we are a maritime people, and surrounded by the ocean, our navy seems to be our principal protection, and most natural security. And the encouraging our fisheries, appears to be the most proper step that can be taken, in order to maintain that dominion of the seas, which we have contending for, with so much spirit, bravery and intrepidity.

To strengthen my argument, I will now hazard a few conjectures more. They have, I apprehend, the greatest probability to support them. Indeed, they have considerable weight with me; though I do not rest my cause, or lay the principal stress upon them. — If we are put in the quiet and sole possession of that vast and extensive tract of land, which is situated on the continent of North America, many of the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland will, I imagine, transport themselves thither. — An easy settlement is, I apprehend, sooner obtained, in our American colonies, than in the mother country. — Is it not likely then, that a greater number of families, than ever, will be disposed to settle there, in order to try if they can get fortunes in some of our rich and fertile plantations? Many of our brave soldiers, who have fought our battles; who have exposed themselves to difficulties and dangers, and endured the hardships and fatigue of several long and tedious campaigns in the wilds of America, will, I doubt not, on the return of a peace, be inclined to settle there, to enjoy the fruit of their toil and labour, to acquire property, and secure a state of independency. This will necessarily lessen the number of inhabitants in these kingdoms; and occasion such a drain, unless some proper remedies are provided by the wisdom of a British parliament, that this country, in a century or two hence, may be as thinly inhabited, as Old Spain is now, in consequence of their discovering the American world. — To supply this deficiency in some measure, I humbly recommend the scheme for rendering inoculation an universal practice. — It would, perhaps, be impolitic, and inconsistent with British freedom, to prevent this migration by a positive law. Nothing but the most

great necessity would justify our taking this arbitrary step. No friend to his country would wish to see an occasion for laying such an embargo on British subjects. I should much rather rejoice to see the mother country, and all the plantations and settlements thereunto belonging, rendered populous and flourishing.

That our poor are idle and extravagant, and regardless about making some provision for themselves and families, against times of sickness and distress, I have often observed with great concern. That the poor rates are a great burthen on landed estates, especially in some trading parishes, where a great number of hands are employed, cannot be denied. And as the poor rate falls very hard on some particular estates, I humbly submit it to the consideration of our wise and good legislators, whether it would not be just and humane, that every county should provide for, and maintain its poor, by an equitable county rate. I urge this matter no farther, as some may possibly think, that I have already trespassed too much on the patience of the public. — Upon the whole, I think I may, with truth and justice, conclude, that the objection under consideration, has no foundation in reason, humanity, or sound policy; that it is the offspring of ignorance, prejudice and partiality; and the effect of a low, narrow and illiberal way of thinking and judging.

Some may, perhaps, oppose my scheme; because they are apprehensive it will be misapplied by artful and designing men. The danger of this, indeed, is a good reason why the legislature should adopt the proposed charity, with caution and circumspection; but not a sufficient argument for hastily rejecting it. The wisest institutions, and the best concerted schemes are liable to be abused, and are often unhappily perverted. But I beg leave to observe here, in the words of a sensible, correct and elegant modern author, "That the disposition to improvements in this country is the consequence of its vigour. The establishment of a society for the encouragement of arts, will produce great benefits before they are perverted to mischiefs." The application of this observation to the present subject, is natural and obvious. — I submit the whole to the determination

of the judicious, humane and candid reader. I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,
May 1, 1762. PHILANTHROPOS.

P. S. Since the above was finished, and prepared for the press, I had an opportunity of looking into Dr. Kirkpatrick's Analysis of Inoculation; and I have the pleasure to find that that learned, experienced and humane physician, recommends the erecting of county hospitals for the reception of such as choose to be inoculated, at a reasonable expence, and also for the benefit of such indigent persons as cannot afford to pay for it. Vid. p. 371, 372. 2d. edition.

As the success attending inoculation is the grand argument in favour of the practice, I shall transcribe the following note, which, by appealing to fact and experience, points out the advantages of it in a clear and striking light. "Dr. Archer, says the same worthy author, physician of the inoculation hospital, after a very happy experience of twelve years, assures me, that of 2499 patients inoculated there, to the 24th of March 1761 (of whom only eight died) not one lost the sight of an eye; and there were but a few who had any weakness of sight, and that of no continuance. He acknowledges at the same time, that of the first 1500 patients received there in the natural way (of which many must have died) none (surviving) suffered in their sight; but then he adds, that last year in the natural way he found bad eyes considerably more frequent than usual. — Here, by the way, continues he, for the information of such as have not had the pleasure of perusing Dr. Squire's (now bishop of St. David's) excellent sermon, in regard to inoculation in 1760, nor the state of the hospital to March 24, 1761, we shall observe, that out of the number of 5050, in the natural disease, admitted, from September 26, 1746, to March 24, 1761, there have been cured 3776: From whence it will appear that the number of the deceased is 1274, which is one full fourth, and 12 over; of those naturally infected. While the loss by inoculation was, at the nearest, without a fraction, one in 312 of the inoculated, a most saving loss indisputably!" The Analysis &c. p. 175. — If this is a true state of the London

Anecdotes of Painting, &c. By the Hon. Mr. Walpole. A name well known, and justly admired in the republic of letters.
Dec. 1762.

hospital, (and that the representation is just I have not the least doubt) what number of lives then might be saved, if country-hospitals were universally established, and the patients placed under the care and direction of skilful and experienced practitioners? The judicious and humane reader will, I hope, judge and determine in favour of my scheme. The uncharitable censures and reflections of the unthinking and malevolent, will then give me but little uneasiness. Their good opinion is hardly worth securing, and can give but little pleasure to a truly wise man — All such as may be disposed to reject the proposed plan, out of a spirit of opposition, out of interested and mercenary views, or any other unworthy and ungenerous motive, — I pity, and pray for them.

To the P R I N T E R, &c.

S I R, Isle of Wight, Nov. 22, 1762.

ON Thursday morning (about ten o'clock) the 18th inst. November, was observed here a large spot on the sun's disk, having its apparent diameter as large as that of Venus, when this planet passed over the Sun the last year. It is most probably a comet between us and the Sun. It moves near the Sun's diameter, and hath already passed over two thirds of it. It probably will not have gone over the whole Sun's disk before Thursday or Friday next, the 26th inst. I am, &c.

Isle of Wight, Nov. 24. The unusual appearance in the Sun, which was observed last week and this, is not a Comet, but a Solar Mach, of an extraordinary bigness and obscurity, and therefore worthy the observation of the curious. Its apparent motion from east to west, over the Sun's disk, and that within the space of twelve or thirteen days, makes it evident, that it is not a Comet, but a Solar spot only. There are two other spots near it, (of a less obscurity and magnitude) which will not be off the Sun's disk till two or three days after that is gone off.

Admitting that only one in seven die of the Small-pox in the natural way, and in three hundred and twelve by inoculation, then the following calculation is clear and indisputable.

One million divided by 7 is $\frac{1000000}{7} = 142857$ who die in the natural way.

Divide by 312 is $\frac{1000000}{312} = 3205$ who die by inoculation.

Lives saved by inoculation, 139652

And the most for saving difference

New Method of preserving Cabbage, Radishes, Turnips, and other such Plants, from the Game and Insects.

PLANTS cultivated in the open field, where there is a great deal of game, are liable to be consumed, especially by hares. This is a very great misfortune in those places where a great deal of cabbage is planted; and many methods have been used to prevent it, though without success: That we are going to prescribe may be tried with great safety, seeing every time it hath been employed, it has always produced the desired effect. The misfortune must be prevented at the time of planting. For an acre of ground take two ounces of Asia Foetida, such as sold by the apothecary or druggist; put it into a small pot full of dung-juice, and boil it until the whole is dissolved; then empty this decoction into a shallow tub, add a pint or two of dung-juice; stir it well with a piece of wood, and carry it into the field for use. All the plants, before they are put into the earth, must be steeped in this composition, in the following manner: A person must be expressly employed in preparing them for being planted. Take as many of them as you can clasp in both hands, and dip them in the prepared matter, so that each plant shall be moistened in every part. This being done, lay them in heaps upon the ground, and sprinkle a little earth upon the roots. Distribute the plants, thus moistened, to the planter, who must immediately set them in holes prepared for that purpose; then press the earth against the plant with a piece of wood made for that use, and continue so to the end. No game will touch these plants; but on the contrary avoid them with great abhorrence and precipitation. Yet, the plants which are either not at all, or not sufficiently sprinkled will soon be discovered and eaten by the hares; so that the plants must be replanted. There is no danger of the plant's contracting any bad seed from this preparation; for the sun will

be continued to overtake and love me, and as we owe to your honour, I am, &c.

who die in the natural way.

who die by inoculation.

Lives saved by inoculation, 139652

And the most for saving difference

air will purify it in time. As for caterpillars, and other insects, which bite the young cabbage plants, radishes, &c. They may be prevented very easily by the following remedy:

—Take a pail of dung-water, and infuse into it, of *Asia Fortida* 6 dwt. Woad 3 dwt. Garlick 3 dwt. Laurel berries bruised 3 dwt. leaves or tops of elder, one handful; Cardus, White Camleon, or Thistle-root, one handful. Let the whole digest for three days and three nights. When you have occasion to use this composition, take a whip of Rye-straw, and dipping it in the pail, sprinkle the small plants that are infected by those insects, which will soon perish or forsake the place.

To this remedy we will add another, which is infallible against the caterpillars in cabbage. Sow with hemp all the borders of the ground where you mean to plant your cabbage, and you will see, with surprise, that although the neighbourhood is infected with caterpillars, the space inclosed by the hemp will be perfectly free; not one of the vermin will approach it.

An original Letter from the Duke of Buckingham to King James I. displaying the servile flattering Sentiments of that great Favourite, and the Weakness of his Master.

Dear Dad and Gossip,

A necessity induces me, instead of repairing to you, according to your command, and my promise, to go many miles from you another way, and consequently from myself, all my perfect joys and pleasures chiefly, nay solely, consisting in attending your person; so, methinks, duty and good manners command me, on the other part, to give you an account under my own hand, though it be yet something unsteady and weak.

But before I give the reasons of the change of my former resolution, there is a thing not much in exercise now in the world, called thankfulness, that calls so fast and earnestly upon me, that I must first, though I have already done it by the assistance of a young gentleman, called Babie Charles, whom you likewise, by your good offices, made my friend, who, without doubt, hath already perfectlier made my thanks, than I shall myself, yet, having the pen in my hand, I must needs tell you what I observe in your late absent and public favour, but ancient manner of obliging your poor unworthy servant, whereby I find you still one and the same dear and indulgent master, you were ever to me, never being contented to overvalue and love me yourself, but to labour, all manner of ways, to make the whole world do so too. Besides, this assures me, you trust me as absolutely as ever, lately express in this, that you have no conceit of my popularity, otherwise why should you thus study to endear me with the upper and lower house of parliament, and so consequently with your whole kingdom; all and the least I can say, is this, that I natur-

ally so love your person, and up to so good experience and knowledge, adore all your other parts, which are more than ever one man had, that were not only all your people, but all the world besides set together on one side, and you alone on the other, I should, to obey and please you, displease, nay despise all others; and this shall ever be my popularity.

Give me leave here to use your own proverb; "for this the devil can me thanks." The reason of my going to Newhall are these: first, I find business; and the sight of busy folks does me much harm; and though your extraordinary care and watchful eye over me, would keep them from speaking with me, yet, in a court, I must needs look many of them in the face; then Theobald's house is now very hot, and hath but few change of rooms, both inconvenient to a sick body; then my lord of Warwick tells me, that, by experience, he hath found Newhall air as good a one to ride away an ague, as any in England, and that lately he lost one by the benefit of that air; I mean near hand, which I think will be all one. By this time, I fear I have troubled you, and were it not that I write to you, I am sure I should have wearied myself. I have now only one request to you, as you first placed me in your Babie Charles's good opinion, if you think fit, for your service, in my absence continues me in it; and so give me your blessing.

Your Majesty's
Most humble slave and dog,
STANIS.

St. James's, December 4.
The following address of the archbishop, bishops and clergy of the province of Canterbury, in convocation assembled, has been presented to his majesty.

Most gracious sovereign,
WE your majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the archbishop, bishops and clergy of the province of Canterbury, in convocation assembled, beg leave to take the first occasion of jointly congratulating your majesty, on the blessing, for which we have separately offered up our fervent thanksgivings, to God, of his vouchsafing, and that so early, to you and your excellent consort the queen, a son to inherit the crown of these realms.

We feel a very sensible pleasure from the increase of your majesty's domestic felicity, in the addition of paternal to conjugal tenderness. But our views extend much further; and, as we owe to your august house the preservation of every thing dear to us as men and christians, and have found each of your illustrious ancestors faithful guardians of all those distinguished advantages, which we enjoy to the height under your majesty's gracious government; so we trust, that providence hath designed us a pledge of the perpetuity of our happiness, in giving us a prince descended from such progenitors.

4 P 2 For

For we know that his hereditary good dispositions will be solicitously strengthened and improved by the daily instruction and example of his parents, who will compleat their merit to these nations, by forming his youthful mind in the love of religion, of liberty, of our civil and political constitution; in a judicious zeal for the prosperity of Great-Britain and a sincere benevolence to mankind in general.

May these pleasing labours be successful in the highest degree. May the royal infant grow up in health and strength, become the joy and boast of the public by every valuable attainment, delight your majesties by the most affectionate duty and gratitude, through an unbounded length of days mercifully granted you, and, born at the dawning of peace, may he see all his life, the people of this land reaping the beneficial fruits of it to the utmost.

It shall be our conscientious care to remind our fellow-subjects of the inestimable privileges which they possess, and the glorious expectations which they may justly entertain for themselves and their posterity, from your

majesty and your family, if they will secure the divine protection by leading, thankfully, quiet and peaceable lives in godliness and honesty, as their holy profession requires. And we most durifully intreat the continuance of your majesty's attention to the sacred interests of christian piety and moral virtue, which we are fully persuaded you have deeply at heart.

To which address his majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer.

My lords, and the rest of the clergy,

I Accept, with thanks, these new assurances of your regard to the queen, and see with particular pleasure the expressions of your gratitude to almighty God, for the birth of the prince my son.

Your opinion of my fixed intention to educate him in every principle of religious and civil liberty, is truly acceptable to me.

Be assured, that no endeavour on my part shall be wanting to promote the sacred interests of christian piety and of moral virtue, and to transmit to posterity our present most happy constitution.

Lady BETTY MOUNTAGUE'S MINUET.



Sung by Mr. JAGGER, at Vauxhall

In infancy our hopes and fears were to each o - ther

known, No lordly interest then appears, affection rules

As Friendship ripen'd with our youth, the fruit was gather'd

there, Bright Wisdom and fair blossoming Truth sub - dued

ev'ry care - - - - - sub - dued ev'ry care.

By one rude touch the roses fall,
And all their beauties fade;
In vain we watch, and vain we grieve,
For late is human life.

PORTICAL

POETICAL ESSAYS.

ELEGY on the Death of a LADY.

By Mr. MASON.

THE midnight clock has toll'd, and hark,
Of death's beats flow, heard ye the note
It pauses now: and now, with rising knell,
Flings in the hollow gale its sullen sound.
Yes, she is dead. Attend the strain,
Daughters of Albion! Ye that, light as air,
So oft have tript in her fantastic train,
With hearts as gay, and faces half as fair:
For she was fair beyond your brightest bloom:
(This envy owns, since now her bloom is fled)
Fair as the forms that, wove in fancy's loom,
Float in light vision round the poet's head.
When, 'er with soft serenity she smil'd,
Or caught the orient blush of quick sur-
prise,
How sweetly mutable, how brightly wild,
The liquid lustre darted from her eyes?
Each look, each motion wak'd a new-born
glow,
That o'er her form its transient glory cast:
Some lovelier wonder soon usurp'd the place,
Chas'd by a charm still lovelier than the
last.
That bell again! It tells us what she is:
On what she was no more the strain pro-
long:
Luxuriant fancy pause! an hour like this
Demands the tribute of a serious song.
Maria claims it from that sable bier,
Whom cold and wan the lumberer rests
her head;
In still small whispers to reflection's ear,
She breathes the solemn dictates of the
dead.
O catch the awful notes, and lift them loud;
Proclaim the theme, by sage, by fool, re-
ver'd & proud:
Hear it, ye young, ye vain, ye great, ye
Tis nature speaks, and nature will be
heard.
Yes, ye shall hear, and tremble as ye hear,
While, high with healthy joys hearts ex-
ulting leap:
Ev'n in the midst of pleasure's mad career,
The mental Monitor shall wake and weep.

* In a book of French verses, intitled *Oeuvres de Philosophe de sans Souci*, and lately reprinted at Berlin by authority, under the title of *Poésies Diverses*, may be found an epistle to Marshal Keith, written by the French poet, and translated by the author of the *Essays*. By way of specimen of the whole, take the following lines.

De l'avenir, cher KZIRN, jugeons par le passé;
Comme avant que je fusse il n'avoit point pensé,
De même, apres ma mort, quand toutes mes parties
Par la corruption seront anéanties,
Par une même destin il ne pensera plus;
Non, rien n'est plus certain, soyons-en convaincus etc.

For say, than ***'s propitious star,
What brighter planet on your births arose;
Or gave of fortune's gifts an ampler share,
In life to lavish, or by death to lose!
Early to lose; while, born on busy wing,
Ye sip the nectar of each varying bloom:
Nor fear, while basking in the beams of
spring,
The wintry storm that sweeps you to the
Think of her fate! reverse the heav'nly hand
That led her hence, though soon, by steps
so slow,
Long at her couch death took his patient
And menac'd oft, and oft with held the blow:
To give reflection time, with lenient art,
Each fond delusion from her soul to steal;
Teach her from folly peaceably to part,
And wean her from a world she lov'd so
well.
Say, are ye sure his mercy shall extend
To you so long a span? Alas, ye sigh:
Make then, while yet ye may, your God
your friend,
And learn with equal ease to sleep or die!
Nor think the muse, whose sober voice ye hear,
Contracts with bigot frown her sullen brow;
Casts round religion's orb the mists of fear,
Or shades with horrors, what with smiles
should glow.
No; she would warn you with seraphic fire,
Heirs as ye are of heav'n's eternal day;
Would bid you holdly to that heav'n aspire,
Not sink and slumber in your cells of clay.
Know, ye were form'd to range you azure
field,
In yon ethereal founts of bliss to lave;
Force then, secure in Faith's protecting
shield,
The sting from death, the vict'ry from the
Is this the bigot's rant? Away ye vain,
Your hopes, your fears in doubt, in dulness
sleep:
Go forth your souls in sickness, grief, or pain,
With the sad solace of eternal sleep.
Yet will I praise you, triflers as ye are,
More than those preachers of your fay'rite
creed,
Who proudly swell the brazen throat of War,
Who form the Phalanx, bid the battle
bleed;

It is in the *Essays*, that the rest of the lines alludes.

Nor wish for more: who conquer, but to die.
Hear, folly, hear; and triumph in the tale:
Like you, they reason; not, like you, enjoy
The breeze of bliss, that fills your silken
sail.

On pleasure's glitt'ring stream ye gayly steer
Your little course to cold oblivion's shore:
They date the storm, and, through th' inclem-
ent year,

Stem the rough surge, and brave the tor-
rent for glory? that just fate denies.

Long must the warrior moulder in his shroud,
E'er from her trump the heav'n-breath'd ac-
counts rise,

That lift the hero from the fighting croud.
Is it his grasp of empire to extend?

To curb the fury of insulting foes?
Ambition, cease: the idle contest end:

'Tis but a kingdom thou canst win or lose.
And why must murder'd myriads lose their all,

(If life be all) why desolation lour,
With famish'd frown, on this affrighted ball,

That thou may'st flame the meteor of an
hour?

Go wiser ye, that flatter life away,
Crown with the mantling juice the goblet
high;

Weave the light dance with festive freedom gay,
And live your moment, since the next ye die.

Yet know, vain scepticks, know th' Almight-
y mind,

Who breath'd on man a portion of his fire,
Had his free soul, by earth nor time confin'd,

To heav'n, to immortality aspire.
Nor shall the pile of hope, his mercy rear'd,

By vain philosophy be e'er destroy'd:
Eternity, by all or wish'd or fear'd,

Shall be by all or suffer'd or enjoy'd.
Written in 1760.

**THE HORSE and the OLIVE, or WAR and
PEACE.**

By the late archdeacon PARNELL.
Not yet printed in his Works.

WITH moral tale let ancient wisdom
move,

Which thus I sing to make the moderns
Strong Neptune once with sage Minerva
strive,

And rising Athens was the victor's prize.
By Neptune, Plutus, (guardian pow'r of gain)

By great Minerva, bright Apollo stood:
But love superior bade the side obtain,

Which best contriv'd to do the nation good.
Then Neptune striking, from the parted
ground

The warlike horse came pawing on the
And as it toss'd its mane, and pranc'd around,

By this, he cries, I'll make the people
reign.

The goddess, smiling, gently bow'd the spear,
And rather thus they shall be blest, she
said:

Then, upwards shooting in the vernal air,
With loaded boughs the fruitful Olive
spread.

**THE HORSE and the OLIVE, or WAR and
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ground

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And as it toss'd its mane, and pranc'd around,

By this, he cries, I'll make the people
reign.

Jove saw what gift the rival pow'rs design'd,
And took th' impartial scales, resolv'd to
show,

If greater bliss in warlike pomp we find,
Or in the calm which peaceful times be-
flow.

On Neptune's part he plac'd victorious days,
Gay trophies won, and fame extending
wide;

But plenty, safety, science, arts, and ease,
Minerva's scale with greater weight sup-
ply'd.

Fierce war devours whom gentle peace won'd
save;

Sweet peace restores what angry war de-
vours: War made for peace, with that rewards the
brave,

While peace its pleasures from itself enjoys.
Hence vanquish'd Neptune to the sea with-
drew,

Hence wise Minerva rul'd Athenian lands;
Her Athens hence in arts and honour grew,
And still her Olives deck pacific hands.

From fables thus disc'd, a monarch's mind
May form just rules to chuse the truly great,
And subjects, weary'd with distresses, find
Whole kind endeavours most befriend the
state.

E'en Britain here may learn to place her love,
If cities won her kingdom's wealth have
cost.

If Anna's thoughts the patriot souls approve,
Whose cares restore that wealth the wars
had lost.

But if we ask, the moral to disclose,
Whom best Europa's patroness it calls,
Great Anna's title no exception knows,
And unapply'd in this the fable falls.

With her no Neptune or Minerva vie:
Where'er she pleas'd, her troops to conquest
flaw:

Where'er she pleases peaceful times arise:
She gave the Horse, and gives the Olive
too.

S T A N Z A S
To the Right Hon. C. T. Esq;
By a FRIEND.

BEHOLD that ship in all her pride,
Her bosom swelling to the side,
Each curious eye delighting,
With colours flying, sails unfurl'd,
From head to stern she'll match the world
For sailing, or for fighting.

Alas, dear Charles, she cheats the sight:
Tho' all appears so fair and tight,
For sea so trim and ready,
Each breeze will toss her to and fro,
Nor must she dare to face the foe,
Till ballast makes her steady.

S O N G.
THO' his passion in silence the youth
would conceal,

What his tongue will not utter his eyes
And

And by soft stolen glance unwillingly prove,
That they are the tell-tales of Celadon's
love.
To the grove, to the green, to the dance,
To the fair,
Wherever I go, my blith shepherd is there;
I know the fond youth by his blith, by his
smile;

And surely such looks were not made to be-
Though indiff'rent the subject, whatever it
prove,

He insensibly turns the discourse upon love;
If he talks to another, with pleasure I see,
Though his words are to her, yet his looks are
on me;

Sometimes I command him his speech to
restrain;

But alas my resolves! I command it in vain;
For when the dear theme lies 'll no longer pur-
sue, and my most beauteous vision
I forget my commands, and resume it anew.

When he talks, if alone, I am ever in
fear
He should speak what I dread, and yet wish
Should he mention his love, though my pride
would deny,

My heart whispers, Celia, fond Celia, com-
ply. [St. James's May.]

*EPITAPH on a LADY who died in Child-
Birth. By Dr. TITMUS.*

BENEATH this humble stone now rests in-
shrined,
Alas, what once inclos'd the purest mind.
Yet while she leaves us for her kindred skies,
See from th'expiring flame a phoenix rise!
By the same hand, severely kind, was given
To us a cherub, and a saint to heav'n.
Adieu, blest shade; alas, too early fled!
Who knew thee living but lamented thee dead?
A soul so calm, so free from ev'ry stain,
So try'd by torture, and unmov'd by pain!
Without a groan with agonies she strove;
Heav'n wond'ring snatch'd her to the joys
above.

*SOLUTION to the RIDDLE in the LONDON
MAGAZINE for November.*

THE grave's a confinement—as dark as
the night,
A Ring—is the token when persons unite;
We Evening call that part of the day,
When depriv'd of the pleasure of Phoebus's ray;
East—flies from the heart, when the mind's
void of rest,
And No—we oft use to deny a request;
By the initials of these I think may be seen,
The name of your constant kind damsel is
GREEN. F. C.

ANOTHER SOLUTION.

FOR confinement a Goal is, and dark as the
night;
A Ring is the token when persons unite;

The time is the Ev'ning when Sol disap-
pears,
And leaves us surrounded with numerous fears;
The heart has no ease when the mind has
no rest,
And I think the word's No that denies a re-
quest;

By the initials of these it is easy to find
Miss GREEN is the lady so constant and kind,
Henrietta-Street, Covent Garden.

*Some Account of the new Comic Opera of
Love in a Village as it is performed at
Covent-Garden Theatre.*

THE characters are, Sir William
Meadows, Mr. Collins; Young
Meadows, Mr. Mattocks; Justice
Woodcock, Mr. Shuter; Hawhorn,
Mr. Beard; Eustace, Mr. Dyer; Hodge,
Mr. Dunstall; Rossetta, Miss Brent;
Lucinda, Mrs. Haliham; Mrs. Deborah
Woodcock, Mrs. Walker; Margery,
Mrs. Davies.

After a very fine overture of Abel's,
the first scene opens with a very pretty
view of a garden, where Rossetta and
Lucinda are seated at work upon two
garden chairs: as the curtain draws up,
they sing a very pretty two-part ode, to
Hope, which concludes in a duet; after
which, Lucinda sighing, Rossetta (who
has left her father's house for fear of be-
ing married to a man she disliked, and
who is hired by Lucinda as her waiting
woman, and as such becomes her confi-
dant) tells her it is her own fault if she
is unhappy; that Eustace, her lover, a
man of character and family, was ever
attendant on her steps; that they knew
each other's minds, and as such she ad-
vises her to take the first opportunity of
making herself happy, by eloping with
him from her father, justice Woodcock;
she then tells Lucinda the particulars of
her elopement, and Lucinda determines
to do the same thing. Before this scene
ends, Lucinda discovers in Rossetta a
kind of growing love for Thomas, her
father's gardener, and rallies her upon
it; she denies it, but so awkwardly, that
she confirms Lucinda in her suspicions.

The second scene produces Young
Meadows in the character of Thomas
the Gardener, who taking out his pocket
book, reads, on the fifteenth of June at
five in the morning, he had eloped from
his father; that to lie concealed the bet-
ter, he had hired himself the twentieth of
that month to justice Woodcock, which
situa-

situation he preferred, rather than promise marriage to a woman he never saw: he then owns the love he has for Rossetta, yet thinks it greatly beneath him, though in this disguise, to give up to a passion for a chamber maid.

The third scene introduces them to each other in the garden, which brings about some little acquaintance between them. In this scene Miss Brent sings a pretty air of Mr. Arne's to these words,

Gentle youth, ah, tell me why
Still you force me thus to fly?
Cease, oh! cease to persecute,
Speak not, what I must not hear;
To my heart its ease restore,
Go, and never see me more.

In the fifth scene Hawthorn and Justice Woodcock, with his man Hodge, are all three introduced to the audience.

In the seventh scene, Hodge delivers a letter to his young mistress from her lover Eustace, who appointed an interview with her at twelve o'clock.

The tenth scene is a collection of country people met together at a statute for hiring of servants, in which all the principal characters of this piece are introduced.

Act two, scene one, introduces Lucinda and her lover, who are in the next scene greatly distressed by the abrupt entrance of her father the justice, and her maiden aunt Deb, who immediately tells him that Eustace is his daughter's lover, and advises him to send him to goal for a house-breaker; but the justice out of a mere spirit of contradiction to his sister will not give way, and he then questions the young lovers, who, by this time, have framed a good story to impose upon the old justice, and her lover passes for her music master, which the justice believes, and gives him welcome to his house.

Scene the third, fourth, and fifth, are nothing but congratulations with each other on their happy trick, and planning schemes for their escape.

Scene the sixth introduces Rossetta meeting upon her new felt passion for Thomas, in which she sings that sweet air of Gemin's Lute.

Scene the seventh introduces her to her lover, who, upon her behaving a little affectedly, sings to her, at parting, an admirable air of Cary's, to these words,

O! how shall I, in language weak,
My ardent passion tell

O, from my fault-finding tongue, how speak
That cruel word, Farewell.

Farewell—but know, tho' thus we part,
My thoughts can never stray;

Go where I will, my constant heart
Must with my charmer stay.

Scene the eighth introduces Justice Wood-

cock to Rossetta. He had long envied after her, and now makes proposals to her of a certain nature, which she refuses; and as every character of character ought to be served, she laughs at him, and in the end she is particularly excellent in a new song of Dr. Arne's, beginning with

"Young I am and soon I shall be old," but in the height of his solicitation he is surprized by Hawthorn, at whose coming Rossetta retires, which gives Hawthorn, who is a jolly fellow, full scope to rally the old justice upon his love for his daughter's chamber-maid. Hawthorn, then gives him a letter, which upon perusal, he finds came from Sir William Meadows, informing him that his son, who had lately eloped from him, had hired himself to him as his gardener, and at the same time Sir William informs the justice that he shall do himself the pleasure of paying him a visit, more fully to explain this droll affair, but begs he will not inform his son of his intentions.

Scene ten, Lucinda engages Hodge to assist her in her intended flight with Eustace, and concludes the scene with an air of Dr. Arne's.

Scene fifteen, Hawthorn comes in very full of glee, to acquaint Lucinda and Rossetta, that in less than three hours there will be a young bachelor in the house that may, if they look sharp, fall to one of their shares, but whether mistress or maid he will not determine: thereby hinting at the discovery of Rossetta's lover. (Thomas being Sir William Meadows' son) this scene is concluded with a very pretty trio.

Act three, scene one, introduced Sir William Meadows and Hawthorn, and passes in mutual congratulations at seeing each other, and in an account from Sir William to Hawthorn, how his son, to avoid being married to a woman he had never seen, had eloped from him, and how happy he was to find that chance had thrown the youth in the way of the very woman whom he had before chosen for his intended daughter: he then tells Hawthorn, that Rossetta, through the same whim had eloped likewise from her father, and had by the same unlucky chance fallen in love with the very man originally intended for her, though unknown to each other.

Scene two, Rossetta comes into them full dressed, and they all three plan a scheme for trying the affections of her lover.

Scene four is between Hodge, Mrs. Deb Woodcock, and Lucinda. Mrs. Deb, by an old trick at the keyhole (common amongst maiden ladies) overheard the plan of elopement laid down between Lucinda and her lover, and determines to make a proper use of her discovery, by tormenting the lovers

all in her power. Lucinda, in vain, intreats her friendship and taciturnity. She is inexorable, and determines likewise that Hodge shall come in for a part of her resentment, for the share she has discovered he has had in the affair.

Scene six, Young Meadows comes in, not as the justice's gardener, but as Sir William's son. Having dressed himself in a suit of cloaths he had brought with him, on purpose to discover his name and condition to Rosetta whom he had appointed to meet him.

Scene seven. Sir William Meadows and Hawthorn come into the garden, and after a due submission from the son, he and his father are seemingly reconciled, till the old gentleman brings about the old story of matrimony, and upon the father's telling him he had brought the lady with him, every thing seems again in disunion between them.

Scene eight. Rosetta comes in full dressed, and not turning her face to young Meadows, he does not discover her to be his mistress. As matters are come to this crisis with him, he thinks he has no other way to avoid his fate, than confessing his passion for Rosetta: upon which his father, as seeming to be offended with him, orders him to quit his presence; upon which Rosetta comes forward, and makes herself known to him. He confesses his love for her, and is unexpectedly made happy, by his father's approbation of his choice, who, at the same time, tells him, that though it might appear a riddle to him, yet, that this is the very lady whom he had heretofore intended him to marry. Rosetta then repeats the occasion of her elopement from her father, and the young lovers embrace each other with the joy equal to such a discovery. They then sing a very good duet of Arne's, which finished, Rosetta informs the company of the distressed situation of her friend Lucinda and her lover, and begs their permission to assist them.

Scene nine, introduces Justice Woodcock, Mrs. Deb, Lucinda, Eustace, and Hodge. Mrs. Deb informs her brother of all she has discovered concerning the lovers intended flight, but he, from the same spirit of contradiction, will not believe a word she says. The tenth scene introduces to them Sir William and his son, Rosetta and Hawthorn. Upon Sir William's coming in, he immediately goes up to Eustace, and salutes him, and calls him cousin, which brings about a discovery of Eustace, and a confession to the Justice of his regard for his daughter. The young lovers then intercede with the father for his forgiveness, but he seeming unwilling, Rosetta brings him into a proper humour, by recalling to him the garden scene, in which

he was interrupted by Hawthorn. She then sings a very pretty song of Arne's in the Burletta taste.

Go naughty man, I can't abide, &c.

The Justice then gives his daughter to Eustace, and the piece concludes with the mutual happiness of all parties.

REMARKS.

[There has been presented, at Covent Garden theatre a new comic opera called Love in a Village, written by the author of Thomas and Sally. The author himself speaks so modestly of his piece as a dramatick performance, that it would be cruel to enter too critically into an examination of its merit, or to shew how much it is in every particular inferior to the Beggar's opera, the great prototype of all these ballad dramas. Suffice it then to say that it is on the whole, no unpleasing performance. That there is just as much fable, as the author might think it safe to put into an opera; that the dialogue is at least natural; and that in two or three of the parts there are even some strokes of character. The songs, says the author, are some of them tolerable: To which we reply, in the words of Tetter, very tolerable: Nay, some of them more than tolerable. The following, in our opinion, has great merit.]

A I R. XXX.

Since Hodge proves ungrateful, no farther I'll seek;

But go up to town in the waggon next Week;

A service in London is no such disgrace,

And register's office will get me a place:

Bet Blossom went there, and soon met with a friend,

Folks say in her filks, she's now standin' an

Then why should not I the same maxim pursue,

And better my fortune as other girls do?

The performers did no injustice to the piece,

and we cannot sufficiently admire the humility

of Mr. Beard in taking up with so inconsider-

able a part as Hawthorn. The modest ele-

gance of Miss Hallam's manner and deport-

ment on the stage is remarkable, and is a

bad omen of her future excellence. The

musick consists chiefly of old Airs composed

by Dr. Arne, with one or two famous open

tunes, and six songs entirely new. We do not

admire either the dance at the end of the first

act, or that at the conclusion of the piece: I

deed the whole scene of the fair gave us less

entertainment than any other in the piece.

We are sorry to see the spirit of party so

high, as to produce very loud applause in

the theatre, on Miss Brent's delivering the

following words—When princes are

pressive in their government, subjects have

right to assert their liberty.

[St. John's Church, Kent.]

William Shorne, William Sothe-

by, R. H. Geo. Townsend, John

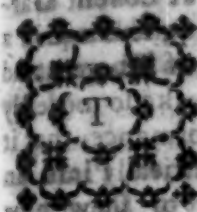
John John Thomas, Hon. John

William Watson, Edgar

in the last year's census

THE

Monthly Chronologer.



THE following are his majesty's answers to the addresses of the Lords and Commons, for his most gracious speech from the throne. (see p. 575.)

My Lords,

"THIS very affectionate and loyal address gives me the truest satisfaction. I thank you heartily for it; as well as for your congratulations on the birth of the prince, my son; and for the regard you express on this occasion for the queen."

The cheerful and steady support of my parliament, throughout the war, has been attended with uninterrupted success; and the ratification of the preliminary articles will, I trust, soon be followed by the completion of the peace on safe and honourable conditions.

My only wish is, and ever will be, to promote the lasting happiness, prosperity, and security of my faithful people."

Gentlemen,

"I return you my hearty thanks for this very dutiful and affectionate address; and I receive your congratulations on the birth of the prince my son, as a fresh proof of your attachment to my person, and of your regard for the queen. The assurances of your ready support in such expences as may be found necessary, afford me the highest satisfaction; and the ratification of the preliminary articles, gives me the pleasing hope of soon ending my faithful subjects, by a safe, honourable, and permanent peace, of the heavy, but unavoidable burdens, they have so cheerfully borne during the war."

List for the Free British Fishery, for 1763.

His most sacred majesty, the king, governor.

Lord Ormsell, president, William Northey, Esq;

vice president,

Council. Solomon Ashley, Abraham At-

kins, Esqrs. Sir Walter Blackett, bart. The

Lord Mayor of London, * Stephen Becking-

ham, * Samuel Blackwell, * Thomas Bla-

den, Esqrs. * Lord Charles Cavendish, * Ben-

jamin Coleborne, Thomas Collet, * Velters

Cornwall, Andrew Drummond, John Drum-

mond, John Edwards, Thomas Foster, Edward

Gofrey, Esqrs. Sir William Hart, Knt.

General Handasyd, * Henry Hoare, John

Jelfer, John Jolliffe, John Lidderdale, Esqrs.

* Sir Benjamin Rawling, Knt. (The earl of

Shaftesbury. William Sloane, William Sothe-

by, Esqrs. R. H. Geo. Townshend, John

Tucker, * John Jolliffe Tufnell, Hon. John

Vaughan, William Watson, Esqrs.

N. B. Those marked with * were not

in the last year's council.

Turin, Nov. 3. On Tuesday the 26th ult. his Britannick majesty's ship Sheerness arrived at Villa Franca, in seven days from Gibraltar. She was chased near these coasts by three French men of war, the Content of 64 guns, and two frigates, the Pleiade and the Minerve, who came to an anchor soon after the arrival of the Sheerness.

The Minerve, by the ill management of the crew, struck upon a rock, and in less than two hours afterwards was entirely lost. The sea ran so very high, that no boats would venture out from the shore to the assistance of the people on the wreck. In this situation captain Clarke sent his people to their relief, who exerted themselves so effectually, as to bring them all off, except about twenty-five, who were carried away by the violence of the surf. The French commodore waited afterwards upon the British captain to thank him for his timely assistance, and to express the great sense he entertained of such benevolence and generosity.

St. James's, Nov. 24. This day his excellency the duke de Nivernois, ambassador extraordinary from France, had a private audience of his majesty to deliver his credentials. [Soon after he had audiences of the rest of the royal family.]

St. James's, Nov. 26. His majesty in council was this day pleased to declare and order, that for the convenience and security of the commerce of his loving subjects during the cessation of arms, notified by his majesty's royal proclamation of this day's date, passes will be delivered as soon as they can be interchanged, to such of his subjects as shall desire the same for their ships, goods, merchandizes, and effects, they duly observing the several acts of parliament now in force with regard to trade or correspondence with France and Spain. (See p. 656.)

Whitehall, Nov. 26. One of the king's messengers, dispatched by the duke of Bedford, arrived here this morning with the ratifications of their most christian and catholic majesties, of the preliminary articles signed the 3d instant, which were exchanged with his grace; the 22d, at Versailles, by the minister plenipotentiary of those princes against those of his majesty. Upon which occasion the Tower and Park guns were immediately fired.

Nov. 29. Peter Annet was, by judgment of the court of King's Bench, committed to Newgate for one month. He was also, ordered to stand in the pillory twice, within

that time, and afterwards to be kept to hard labour in Bridewell, for a year, &c. for writing a piece called *The Free Enquirer*.

— 30. Notice was given at the General Post-Office, that the correspondence by letters between this kingdom and the kingdom of France was opened; and that the first mail for the kingdom of France would be made up and forwarded from the office on Monday next, the 31st of December; and that the said mails would continue to go out from thence for the future on Mondays and Thursdays every week, and convey any letters to and from Spain, Italy, Sicily, Switzerland, Turkey, and his majesty's island of Minorca, as usual in times of peace.

The same day, it being St. Andrew's day, the following noblemen and gentlemen were elected to be of the council of the Royal Society for the year ensuing.

Charles, earl of Macclesfield, president, Mr. Henry Baker, Mr. John Beechier, Thomas Birch, D. D. Secr. James Burrow, Esq; V. P. Mr. Peter Collinson, Peter Davall, Esq; V. P. Charles Morton, M. D. Secr. Samuel Wegg, Esq; James West, Esq; V. P. Hugh, lord Willoughby of Parham, V. P. Rev. Nathaniel Bliss, A. M. Charles, lord Cadogan, Hrael Mauduit, Samuel Mead, Esqrs. Peter Newcome, A. M. John Pringle, M. D. Mrs. John Smirton, Mr. Joseph Warner, Sir Edward Wilmot, bart. Mr. Benjamin Wilson.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1.

— Admiralty Office, Capt. Pigot, of his majesty's ship the *Royal William*, gives an account, in his letter of the 24th inst, of his having on the 12th, in the latitude of 46. 30. N. on a meridian with Cape Ortegal, given chase to and taken the *Neutra Seniors del Corolyas Anama Guipuscoa*, a Spanish privateer of 16 guns and 170 men, from St. Sebastien.

Capt. Oerry, of his majesty's ship the *Acton*, has also taken a Spanish privateer snow, of 12 guns and 70 men, from Bilbao, which he met with the 21st inst to the westward of Scilly.

A sea coal meter's place of this city was sold to Mr. John Roger, for 5210 l.

Came on to be tried before lord Mansfield at Guildhall, a remarkable trial relating to a ship that was chartered to proceed to Seville for a freight of fruit, but not arriving in time, the freighters refused to load her; the ship afterwards took on board a cargo, and arrived in London, and the owner then demanded the full freight according to the charter-party, deducting the freight received, when the court determined in favour of the plaintiffs.

The lord mayor, several of the aldermen, and a considerable number of the gentlemen in the commission for appointing more lawful keys, met, for the first time, in the new council-chamber at Guildhall.

SUNDAY, 5.

About one o'clock in the morning a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Handford, grocer in High Holborn, which entirely consumed the same, and damaged several houses backwards, together with a timber yard, the best part of which was consumed; a considerable quantity of gunpowder, that was in the top of the house blew up, the explosion of which was instrumental in stopping the rapidity of the flames, and the family with great difficulty saved their lives.

MONDAY, 6.

A cause was tried at the Common Pleas, Westminster, wherein a merchant of London was plaintiff, and a baronet defendant: The action was brought against the defendant, for winning a sum of money of the plaintiff at gaming, and a verdict given for the plaintiff, for 700l. damages, besides costs of suit.

Came on in the court of King's Bench, Westminster, by a special jury, a cause wherein one Mr. Riley, lately a seaman on board the King of Prussia privateer, was plaintiff, and John Buchanan, John Wilkinson, and others, were defendants, on behalf of themselves and the rest of the owners of the said privateer, for detaining the prize money due to the Plaintiff, when the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff with damages and costs of suit.

Also came on another cause by a special jury, between one Mr. Bignell, a seaman on board the aforesaid King of Prussia privateer, as plaintiff, and the above persons defendants wherein the former likewise obtained a verdict with damages and costs of suit.

WEDNESDAY, 8.

The merchants trading to the conquered islands carried up their petition to the secretary of state's office, in order to be laid before his majesty and council; praying that they may have a farther time to get in their effects, and settle their affairs, than what is allowed them by the preliminary articles, before those islands are restored. (See p. 645.)

FRIDAY, 10.

The house of peers waited on his majesty with their address in relation to the peace, to which his majesty returned the following most gracious answer:

"My Lords,

I Return you thanks for this very dutiful address. The satisfaction which you express, in the points agreed by the preliminary articles towards a final pacification, is very acceptable to me.

In what remains to be done, you may depend upon the utmost care and attention on my part, to settle every thing, which concerns the interests of my kingdoms, upon a solid and durable foundation."

Came on a trial in the court of common Pleas at Guildhall before lord chief justice Pratt, wherein two eminent merchants were plaintiffs

plaintiffs, and a lighterman defendant: the action was brought by the plaintiffs for damage of goods sustained by the defendant's lighter being sunk, to the amount of ninety pounds and upwards; when his lordship thought proper to nonsuit the plaintiffs, and to allow the defendant full costs of suit, being no ways liable to pay damage where there is no proof of neglect.

SATURDAY, 11.

A fire broke out at Stoney Stratford in Buckinghamshire, which consumed all the out-buildings belonging to the Crown and Barclay Mow in that town, together with part of the dwelling-houses, but was prevented from spreading farther by the dragoons quartered at that place.

SUNDAY, 12.

A barbarous murder was discovered at Hungerford in Wiltshire, committed by some villains on the bodies of Mr. Cheney, and his wife, of that town; the former being found in his chair with his brains beat out, and his wife speechless on the ground, mangled and cut in a terrible manner, who expired next day; the villains stripped the house of near 300l. in cash. A reward of 100l. and his majesty's pardon, are promised for the discovery of the murderers.

MONDAY, 11.

St. James's. This day Baron Wittorff, envoy extraordinary from the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, had a private audience of his majesty, to deliver his credentials.

The house of commons waited on his majesty with their address on the preliminaries, and received the following most gracious answer:

Gentlemen,

"I Return you my hearty thanks for this most loyal and affectionate address.

Your approbation of the measures I have taken for restoring peace, and of the terms upon which it is concluded, gives me the highest satisfaction.

The affection and gratitude of My People are the most pleasing return I can receive for my endeavours to promote their happiness."

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when Robert Newington, for burglary, Ann Lion, for robbing her master, and Elizabeth Goodman, for privately stealing a silver watch, received sentence of death: Twenty-five to be transported for seven years, and three were branded.

[Joseph Derbin (see p. 673.) was amongst those sentenced to transportation. Mary Samuel and Ann Heywood, for the murder of their bastard children were acquitted. The three criminals convicted capitally have been respited during his majesty's pleasure.]

His royal highness the duke of York, arrived in town from the fleet.

Came on before lord Mansfield at Guildhall, and a special jury, a trial, in which Mr.

William Thomas was plaintiff, and Mr. William Bacon defendant, on the statute of usury, when a verdict was given for the plaintiff, with 900l. damages, and treble costs of suit.

TUESDAY, 14.

Was held a court of common council at Guildhall, when the following motion was made and unanimously agreed to,

"That the thanks of this court be given to Sir Samuel Fludyer, knight and baronet, late lord mayor of this city, for his diligent attendance on, and honourable discharge of, the duties of that high and important office; for his faithful and impartial administration of justice; and for his exact conformity to the order of this court for the preservation of the mansion-house, and the furniture thereof; for his readiness in convening the members of this court as often as applied to, or the business of this city made it necessary."

And the same was ordered to be signed by the town-clerk, and delivered to the late lord mayor.

At the said court the lighting of the lamps of this city for the year ensuing was fixed at a price not exceeding 2l. 12s. per lamp.

A bill for raising 2000l. towards paying the orphans of this city, was read a third time, and passed.

The court agreed to pay the present sword bearer 56l. per ann. in lieu of fees as long as he continues in office, and suppresses the nuisances in Bartholomew fair. Also to pay Mr. Robert Henshaw 20l. per ann. for suppressing the nuisances in Southwark fair.

A writ of error was, by advice of the most eminent council, directed to be brought into the house of lords, in relation to the cause concerning the dissenters refusing to serve the office of sheriff of this city.

The court agreed that the committed of the bridge house lands should have power to let building leases for 61 years, and repairing leases for 21 years by public auction.

Mr. Annett, stood in the pillory, pursuant to his sentence. [He stood again on the 22d.]

THURSDAY, 16.

A second payment of 450l. was made to each common man, by the agents of the Her-mione.

At Hick's Hall one Philip Defour, a taylor, of little George-street, Bethnal-Green, a man 57 years old, was tried on two indictments; the first for an assault with an intent to commit a rape on the body of Mary Defour, his niece, a child about 12 years of age; the second for the said offence, was on the person of Judith Saltman, his wife's daughter, a girl about 16. It appeared on the trial that the old man drew a knife, and threatened to cut the children's throats if they ever made any discovery: He was found guilty of both indictments, and for the first was sentenced to suffer three months imprisonment.

in New Prison, and to stand once in the pillory, for the second, to be imprisoned for three months more, and to stand likewise in pillory once more.

MONDAY, 21.

Westminster. This day his majesty came to the house of peers, and was pleased to give the royal assent to,

An act for granting an aid to his majesty by a land tax to be raised in Great Britain, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three.

An act for continuing and granting to his majesty certain duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three.

An act to continue and render more effectual two acts of parliament for repairing and widening the road leading from the Black Bull inn in Dunstable, in the county of Bedford, to the way turning out of the said road up to Shafford house, in the county of Hertford.

An act to continue and render more effectual two acts of parliament for repairing the roads from Lemsford Mill through Welwyn and Stevenage, and by Cory's Mill to Hitchin, and from Welwyn through Coldicot to Hitchin, in the county of Hertford.

And to five private bills.

At a meeting of the society of arts, a gold medal was adjudged to the earl of Plymouth, for having planted the greatest number of the small leaved English elm, for raising timber, and for effectually fencing and preserving the same. His lordship planted, on this occasion, 6100 elms.

The earl of Bute has presented to Winchester College a Bronze Statue of their Founder William of Wykeham, supposed to have been done in the fourteenth century. It is a full length figure, in the episcopal habit, sixteen inches high, and executed with remarkable elegance.

The Hon. Captain Ruthven, commander of his majesty's ship *Terpsichore*, has taken and brought with him to Spithead, the *Marquis de Marigny*, a French ship of 20 nine pounders, but pierced for 22, and 114, men, bound from Bourdeaux to Cape Francois, which he took the 20 ult. in the latitude of 45° 55' North and Longitude 2° 11' West, after an action, in which he had five men killed, and sixteen wounded, including himself, two of which are since dead. The enemy had nine men killed, and eighteen wounded.

The great cause has lately been determined that peas and beans gathered green, and carried to Market, are a rectorial or great tythe, and not a vicarial or small one. This is of great consequence to the landed estates about London, where such vast quantities are gathered green for the London markets: They are always looked upon as great Tythes in the parishes of Fulham, Chiswick, Ealing, Isleworth, Twickenham, Kingston, &c. &c. &c.

The queen has graciously given 100l. towards enlarging the chapel of the Asylum.

The midshipmen of the royal navy have presented a petition to the king, begging their cases may be taken into consideration.

Robberies of every species have been committed, in the space of this month, in great numbers.

At an auction at the royal exchange last Thursday, a cane, with a watch in the head set with diamonds, was sold for 14 l. It formerly belonged to the unfortunate duke d'Aveiro, who was executed at Lisbon.

Many artificers, in the dock-yards have been discharged, ships paid off, and soldiers and marines discharged this month: many regiments of the militia have, also, been disembodied.

Addressees have been presented from Jersey, Norfolk, Linlithgowshire, Orkneys, Kirkwall, Hereford, Wenlock, Grantham, Lincolnshire, Sudbury, Lancashire, Herefordshire, Wallingford, Boston, and Abingdon, (see p. 62.)

Four houses have been consumed, by fire, at Sawtern, in Leicestershire.

Salisbury, Dec. 6. In a covey of partridges lately taken by Pawlet St. John, Esq; in his manor of Dogmersfield, Hants, one of them was totally milk white; which he presented, as a curiosity, to the marquis of Carnarvon.

The flour mills, at Trowse, near Norwich, with great quantities of wheat, &c. have been consumed by fire.

Plymouth, Dec. 5. The following epitaph was written by the late Dr. Martin of this place, and is, by his will, to be inscribed on his tomb-stone.

Here lies the body of William Martin, of the borough of Plymouth in the county of Devon, doctor of physic, who died the 23d of November, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ, 1762, aged 62 years. He was an honest good-natured man, willing to do all the good in his power to all mankind, and not willing to hurt any person.—He lived and died a true catholic christian (in the true, not depraved popish sense of the word;) had no superstitious veneration for the church or church-yard ground; and was willing, by his example (if that might have any influence) to lessen the unreasonable esteem some poor men and women, through the prejudice of education, shew for it, frequently parting with the earnings of many hard days labour, which might be better bestowed in sustenance for themselves and family, than to pay for holy beds for their kinsfolks corpses; through a ridiculous fear, lest their kinsfolks, at the day of judgment should suffer, because their corpses were wrongly situated, or not where the worldly advantage of their spiritual guide called for them.

Some houses, &c. near Winburn, in Dorsetshire, have been consumed by fire.

Lulworth

Lulworth, Dorsetshire, December 11. Last Sunday, in the evening, at nine o'clock, the horizon clear, myself and another person being near Lulworth castle, the seat of Edward Weld, Esq; we were surprized by a sudden and radiant light, which overspread the earth and sea, equal to the splendor of the noon-day summer sun, looking directly perpendicular over us; we saw an appearance resplendent as the sun itself, in form straight as a line, about eight times the diameter of the full moon in length, in breadth not an eighth part of its length; the duration about a minute. Afterwards it altered its position, and changed into a serpentine form, and seemed to terminate in smoke.

Extrait of a Letter from Mountbay in Cornwall.

"Our fishermen have sold Pilchards at sixpence per hundred. At one haul, they inclosed as many as would fill 10,000 barrels; but some of them they let go again, for they were afraid their nets would not sustain the weight of the fish. At present we have filled all the barrels and used all the salt in the country, and likewise stocked every family with fish."

Admiralty Office, Dec. 24. Vice admiral sir Charles Saunders gives an account, in his letter of the 9th of last month, from Gibraltar, that the day before arrived at that port, his majesty's ship the Brune, commanded by Capt. Tonym, with the Oiseau, a French frigate of 26 guns, and about 240 men, which he fell in with and took the 23d of October, about seven leagues N. W. by W. from Carthagena. The Brune had 6 men killed, and 14 wounded, in the engagement; and there were 49 killed and wounded on board the Oiseau. The chevalier de Modene, her captain, lost his right arm: Three of his officers are wounded, and all the rest of them killed.

State of the French fleet at Mauritius, viz.

	Guns.
Minotaur, King's ship	74
Zodiaque, Ditto	74
Active, Ditto	64
bound to France, and were to sail the 15th of August.	
Vaillant, Ditto, commodore	64
Comte de Provence, company's ship	74
Fortune, Ditto	64
serviceable in the harbour.	
Centaur, Ditto	64
Vengeur, Ditto	64
Conde, Ditto	54
serviceable in the harbour: it is a query as to masts.	
St. Louis, Ditto	60
Duc de Burgoyne, Ditto	60
Duc de Orleans, Ditto	60
without masts.	
Comte d'Artois, Ditto	64
Duc d'Argenson, Ditto	60
gone to Batavia, new six weeks.	

Silphide, Ditto 36
serviceable; returned from the coast of Malabar a month.

Illustre, King's ship 74
Seichelles, Ditto 50
Duc de Berry, Ditto 60
Maurus, Ditto 56

Grantham, lost in harbour in the gale of January, 1-60.

N. B. Vaillant, Comte d'Artois, and Duc d'Argenson, brought out troops this season.

Admiralty Office, Dec. 27. Captain Carpenter, of the Coventry, has sent into Kinsale the Dos Amigos, a Spanish privateer, of eight carriage guns, and fifty men, which he took the 1st inst. in lat. 47°. 37'. long. 17°. 14'. West.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

AS the war is now over, or at least suspended, in all parts of Europe, except in Germany, where, indeed, the people can never be long at rest, whilst a subject of the empire is so powerful as to be able to carry on a war, with any prospect of success, against the emperor and empire, that is to say, against the supreme government of that unfortunate country, our warlike accounts must relate entirely to the war now carrying on between the Prussian armies of one side, and the Imperial and Austrian armies of the other. Presently after the victory obtained by prince Henry of Prussia, over the Imperial and Austrian army in Saxony, of which we gave an account in our last, a strong detachment of Prussians, under the command of general Kleist, made an irruption into Bohemia, where they raised contributions, almost to the very gates of Prague, and destroyed several Austrian magazines, particularly at Saatz, which was valued 950,000 florins, after having made the garrison of 100 men prisoners of war. His Prussian majesty then artfully proposed a suspension of arms for the winter, between their respective armies in Saxony and Silesia, and by this very irruption probably the court of Vienna were induced to agree to it. Accordingly it was concluded some time before the end of last month, and the Austrian and Imperial troops retired into their winter quarters, where they thought they might rest in quiet for some time; but no sooner had they retired, than a large body of Prussian troops was assembled, under the command of the said general Kleist, and marched directly into Franconia, where they began immediately to raise heavy contributions, and numbers of recruits, in which they have a great advantage of the Austrians, for the latter can pretend to do nothing but according to law, whereas the former, being in some degree declared rebels by the empire,

• See before, p. 650.

are under no obligation to observe its laws. In the mean time the Imperial and Austrian generals could neither assemble their troops, nor march to protect the empire, until they got fresh orders from Vienna, another advantage, that has often in this war been of great service to the king of Prussia, and was upon this occasion the cause of his troops having an opportunity to spread themselves, without opposition, over almost the whole circle of Franconia, where they have raised large sums of money; for from the city of Nuremberg alone, they insisted on 1000000 of crowns, part of which was paid, and they carried off some of the magistrates as hostages for the rest. Beside which, they carried off from thence twelve fine brass cannon, and six waggons load of arms and warlike stores. Even the city of Ratisbon itself began to apprehend a visit, and therefore applied to baron Plotho, the Prussian minister at the diet, to know from him what they had to expect, who frankly told them, that if they refused to pay the contribution, that his master's troops should demand, when they come to pay them a visit, they must expect to be compelled by force; but he had, before the Prussians entered Franconia, declared to the diet in substance as follows:

That as all his master's declarations to the states of the empire had produced no effect, he was now resolved to employ more effectual means to make them recall their troops from the Austrian army; and was accordingly marching three different corps into the empire; one of which had already entered Franconia, the second was taking the route of Swabia, and the third would pass through Bavaria; that they would every where conduct themselves according to the exigencies of war; but as to the diet of the empire, the baron de Plotho added, that he had orders to give assurance that it should not be in the least disturbed.

Moscow, Nov. 8. A lieutenant of the guards, a lieutenant of a marching regiment, a captain-lieutenant, and a quarter-master of the Ismaylow guards, being taken into custody, on suspicion of conspiring against the em-

peror's life, confessed their crime. The two first, as being the ringleaders, were sentenced by the senate to be beheaded, and the others, as accomplices to be sent to the galleys; but, such is the clemency of the empress, that she has mitigated the sentence, by ordering the two principal conspirators to be only degraded from their rank in the army, and the rank of gentlemen, and to be deprived of their family name; and after being thus rendered infamous, to be banished for life to Siberia. The other two are also to lose their rank in the army, and to be banished for life. A fifth person, belonging to the law, who was privy to the conspiracy, and sentenced by the senate to be banished to Siberia, is ordered by the empress to be confined only to his estate in the country.

It is notorious to the whole world, that since the accession of the late empress Elizabeth to the present time, the punishment of death was abolished throughout the empire; but the abuse which that lenity had occasioned, induced the high tribunal to give notice, that the laws which prescribe that punishment for certain crimes will be again put in force.

Vienna, December 4. The truce for twenty-five years between our court and the Ottoman Porte is renewed at Constantinople for twenty-five years more.

Paris, Nov. 19. The signing of the peace will not hinder the departure of the squadron which is in the road of Brest. It was thought to be destined for Brazil, to seize on Rio Janeiro. But as hostilities are now at an end, it is supposed it will go to Martinico and Guadeloupe, which England restores to us, to land some troops to garrison those two islands, of which the count d'Albany will be appointed governor-general. The troops on board the fleet amount to 6600 men.

The Marriages, Births, Deaths and other Articles omitted this Month, with many of our Correspondents valuable Favours are referred to the Appendix.

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ment for the crown revenue; though with

but by their two will and necessity

to have the consent of parliament for any

absolute or long grant he makes a let-

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Appendix, 1762.

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The APPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE

1762.

Containing, with 16 Pages of Letter-Press extraordinary,

A great Variety of important and entertaining Particulars, absolutely neces-

sary to complete the Year.

Together with a beautifully engraved GENERAL TITLE and FRONTISPIECE,

and accurate and copious INDEXES to the Volume.

A P P E N D I X

TO THE

LONDON MAGAZINE:

MDCCLXII.

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 3, 1761, being the first Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain; with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 583.

I must here observe, that the settlement made upon the late queen by this act of the 1st Geo. II. chap. 3. was the first settlement that was ever made by parliament upon any queen consort of England, for before the said acts of the 1st and 9th of queen Anne, our kings thought they had an absolute right over the hereditary revenues of the crown, and might grant away, or dispose of them, or any part of them, they pleased; consequently they thought they could, by their own sole authority, provide a settlement for the queen during her life; but by these two wise and necessary acts it has been made necessary for the king to have the consent of parliament, for any absolute or long grant he makes of any part of the crown revenue; though with respect to the queen consort I must say, that the public has not profited much by this alteration; for the parliament, in the only two instances we as yet have had, have granted a much larger settlement to the queen consort, than ever was

Appendix, 1762.

granted by the crown itself. By the marriage treaty between Charles the first and Henrietta, daughter of the great Henry the 4th of France, the jointure provided for her, in case she should survive her intended husband was only 60,000 French crowns *, then about 16 or 17,000l ster. *per annum*, as the current value of the French coin was not then near so high as it is at present, for according to the present value of a French crown in exchange, 60,000 of them would not amount to 8000l. sterling. And though queen Catherine of Portugal, consort of our king Charles II, brought with her a fortune of 300,000l. sterling, beside the fortress of Tangier over against Gibraltar, and the island of Bombay in the East Indies, yet the jointure provided for her was but 30,000l. sterling *per annum*.

But after the parliament began to provide a revenue for supporting the honour and dignity of the crown, distinct from that for supporting the honour and dignity of the nation, every article of public expence has been provided for in a much more generous manner; for notwithstanding

ing the universal and extravagant joy of the people upon the restoration of Charles II, yet upon that joyful occasion the parliament granted the crown but 150,000*l.* for supporting the honour and dignity of the nation as well as that of the crown; whereas, soon after the revolution, when these two services came to be distinctly provided for (the latter for the life of the king upon the throne, and the former annually in pursuance of estimates to be annually laid before parliament, which made annual sessions of parliament necessary) the parliament granted 700,000*l.* *per annum* for supporting the honour and dignity of the crown only; and it is certain that both our armies and navies have, in proportion to their numbers, been more generously provided for by parliament than they ever were by the crown. Likewise the jointure for our queen's dowager has risen from 30,000*l.* to 100,000*l.* *per annum*; for which, indeed, a precedent was made by the complaisance of the first parliament of queen Anne's reign, by which her majesty was enabled to settle 100,000*l.* *per annum*, upon prince George of Denmark, her husband, for his life, in case he should survive her; for from hence our ministers, in the first year of the reign of Geo. II. took occasion to desire a like settlement's being made upon his queen consort, in case she should survive him, and the Tories who had made the former, could not well refuse agreeing to the latter.

Thus it must appear, that the public has not, as I have said, profited much by these alterations in our constitution; yet still it must be allowed, that it was right, and was even become necessary, to prevent the alienating, or granting for a long term of years, any part of the property of the crown, without consent of parliament. I even wish that the term allowed by law had been made much shorter, and I hope our parliaments will always be extremely cautious of consenting to any extravagant grant, or to any grant for a longer term of years than is now allowed by law, as every grant for a longer time than that of the life of the grantor tends to weaken the hands of the successor, or to throw a new burden upon the people, who must always provide a sufficient revenue for supporting the honour and dignity of the crown, as well as for supporting the honour and dignity of the nation. But whether it

may be right to continue the distinction between these two branches of the public revenue, and to grant the one for life and the other from year to year only, is a question that highly deserves the most mature consideration. If our kings were to look upon the whole of the public revenue as their own, they might perhaps be more cautious of launching into expenses, and more careful of having all public accounts duly examined, than we can expect any king will be, whilst the greatest part of it is granted as it is at present; and our laying the crown under an absolute necessity of having every year a session of parliament, may at last throw into our constitution a little too much of the democratical form of government, especially now our two houses are become so numerous, whereby we shall be exposed to the danger all democracies are exposed to, which is that of having no man or body of men sufficiently able to withstand, or to provide a proper antidote against that popular poison called by the famous poet Horace, *Civium ardor prava jubentium*, a poison by which democracies have always been kept in a continual ferment, and have generally at last been undone.

On the other hand it would be of the most dangerous consequence to our constitution, to vest in the crown hereditarily, or for any long term of years, the great revenue now necessary for supporting the honour and dignity of the nation as well as that of the crown, especially as the vast revenue now necessary for paying of the interest and a part of the principal of the national debt yearly is already vested in the crown in perpetuity, and may be yearly brought into the exchequer without any new authority from parliament. This perpetual part of our public revenue, now amounting to about six millions sterling *per annum*, will always make it of the most dangerous consequence to vest the temporary part of our public revenue in the crown for any long term of years; nor could this danger be guarded against by any regulations or appropriations which the parliament have made, or could make; for an ambitious minister might advise his sovereign never to allow the parliament to meet again, in order to enforce an observance of the regulations or appropriations they had made, and his being possessed of such a large permanent revenue, might enable him to compel the raising of the temporary revenue, and

after the expiration of the term for which it was granted by parliament. Against this danger nothing but the virtue and courage of the people in general could protect us, and against the other nothing can protect us but that of our members of parliament being always careful, not to allow themselves to be influenced by any unreasonable enthusiasm that may be artfully propagated among the people without doors, either by the ministers on one side, or by those that aim at being ministers on the other. I say, any unreasonable enthusiasm; for if a majority of our members of parliament should, from any selfish consideration, withstand a reasonable and well-founded popular spirit, it might bring parliaments into contempt, which is one of the greatest dangers to which our constitution can be exposed.

November 21st, it was ordered, that an account of the quantities of beef, pork, butter, and cheese, used in his majesty's navy, and the prices paid for the same, from the 1st of January 1759, distinguishing each sort and year, should be laid before the house; also that the commissioners of the sick and wounded seamen should lay before the house, an account of the prices paid by them for beef, pork, butter, and cheese, for six years, to Michaelmas then last, distinguishing each year; and also that an account of the prices, which had been given for beef, mutton, butter, and cheese, for the supply of Chelsea hospital, for six years then last past, distinguishing each sort, and each year, should be laid before the house; after which it was resolved, that the house would, on the 25th, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of an act made in the then last session intitled, "an act to continue for a limited time, the importation of salted beef, pork, and butter, from Ireland."

On the 24th, there was presented to the house, and read, four several petitions of persons whose names were thereunto respectively subscribed, being merchants and extensive dealers in live cattle, butter, cheese, salted beef, bacon, pickled pork, and all other provisions, in behalf of themselves and all others concerned in the said branches of trade and merchandise, throughout this kingdom in general; requesting, that by several acts, the importation of salted beef, pork, and butter, from Ireland, into this kingdom, had been permitted, and by the last of

the said acts, was to have continuance until the 24th of December 1762, and alledging that the petitioners, in the course of their respective dealings and daily correspondence, had discovered to a certainty, that, from the mildness of the then last winter, and the abundant plenty of the then last summer, all sorts of provisions both for men and cattle, were become exceeding cheap, especially in the Northern counties of this kingdom, and principality of Wales, the produce of which the said several acts more essentially affected, and all the good purposes for which the said acts were passed, had been fully answered; therefore praying, that the said acts might be discontinued from the said time of their expiration, and a total stop put to the said importation, or that the petitioners might have such relief in the premises, as to the house should seem meet.

Now, as from the nature of things it is not possible, that the importation of provisions from Ireland should affect these petitioners, or the produce they dealt in, any other way than by obliging them to sell their provisions cheaper than they might otherwise expect to do, their petitioning furnished one of the strongest arguments that can be suggested against granting what they prayed for in their petitions; therefore I should not have been surprized at hearing that their petitions were rejected with disdain. But we know that if our provision merchants find themselves obliged to sell at a low price to the consumer, they neither will nor can give a high price to the farmer; and if the farmer cannot sell the produce of his farm at a high price, he cannot pay such a high rent to his landlord. This, however, these provision merchants took care not to set forth in their petitions; because it would too plainly have manifested the true reason why their petitions were supported by some landholders, who must lower their rents, if they cannot prevent the importation of provisions from Ireland.

The private interest of some of our landholders was therefore at bottom the true cause of these complaints; nevertheless, as our parliament is always ready to hear what petitioners can say in their own behalf, when there is a possibility of giving redress, these petitions were all referred to the said committee; and on the 25th there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of several merchants

merchants and others, owners and proprietors of ships, in the service of the East India company; and also a petition of the inhabitants, residing in the cities of London and Westminster; setting forth their having observed, that a bill was then depending for continuing, for a limited time, the said act of the preceding session; and representing, that the utility of such a bill had been fully proved, by the good effects it had then already produced, and that the further continuance of the same would be an advantage to the petitioners, and of great public utility; and therefore praying that the said bill might pass into a law. These petitions were likewise referred to the same committee; and on the 26th the house resolved itself into the same, after having had the above mentioned accounts, referred to them, and the stewards of of St. Thomas's and Bartholomew's hospitals, together with a great number of other persons ordered to attend to be examined, so that the committee could not fail of having full information as to every fact that could relate to the question before them. Accordingly on that day they examined several witnesses, made some progress, and by Mr. Rigby, their chairman, moved, that they might have leave to sit again; whereupon the house resolved, that it would, on the first of December, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house to consider further of this affair. But before the house had resolved itself into the said committee, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty, of the society of merchants adventurers, within the city of Bristol, under their common seal; and also a petition of the merchants, traders, and inhabitants of the city of Bristol; both of which were of the same tenor, and concluded with the same prayer, contained in the said two petitions from London; which petitions were referred to the said committee, and the house having afterwards, on that day, resolved itself into the same, as soon as Mr. Speaker had resumed the chair, Mr. Rigby reported, that they had examined several other witnesses, and had come to several resolutions, which they had directed him to report, when the house would please to receive the same; whereupon it was ordered, that the report should be received the next morning.

Next morning, before the report was made, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the merchants, traders, and inhabitants of the town of Liverpool, which was likewise of the same tenor and concluded with the same prayer, contained in the said two petitions from London; which petition was ordered to lie on the table; and then Mrs. Rigby reported the resolutions agreed upon by the said committee, which were as follow:

- ART. 1. That the continuance of the importation of salted beef, pork, and butter, from Ireland, for general and universal use, is unnecessary, and will be prejudicial to the interest of this kingdom.

2. That for the more easy supplying of his majesty's seamen, marines, and other forces, which now are, or shall be, on board his majesty's ships, and transports, and other ships and vessels in his majesty's immediate service and pay, salted beef, pork, and butter, should be permitted to be imported from Ireland, into this kingdom, for a time to be limited, for the use and supply of such seamen, marines, and forces, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever.

But the reader may easily find a reason for both these resolutions, but he may perhaps find it difficult to reconcile them; for if the importation of salted beef, pork, and butter, from Ireland, was necessary for the more easily supplying the seamen, marines, and forces in his majesty's service, surely it was equally necessary for supplying the seamen in the merchants' service, especially at a time when our merchants are obliged to pay a very high insurance upon their ships, and for had our ordinary seamen more than double the wages they are, in time of peace, obliged to pay for the best seamen; and if it was necessary for supplying our seamen in every service, it was equally necessary for supplying our poor manufacturers, mechanics, and labourers. If then it was necessary for all these sorts of people, how could the general and universal use of such provisions be unnecessary; for the better sort of people never make much use of such provisions either Irish or English. They may now and then make use of what we call powdered beef, pork, or butter, but they seldom, if ever, make use of what can properly be called salted; and such only as the beef, pork, and butter, but not the salted beef, pork, and butter, imported from Ireland, to be applied for the

imported from Ireland. But most men form a judgment of the interest of the kingdom, from what they know to be their own interest; and every man that has any thing to sell knows, that every thing must be prejudicial to his interest, if it tends to lower the price of what he has to sell. From hence most men form a very wrong notion of the interest of the kingdom, for nothing can be prejudicial to the interest of the kingdom, but what tends to prevent our being able to send the produce of our lands, or of the labour of our people, to a foreign market; and how this can be the effect of any thing that tends to lessen the price of the necessaries of life, I believe it will be found difficult to shew.

However, the said two resolutions were, upon the report, agreed to by the house, and it was ordered, that a bill should be brought in, pursuant to the last; and that Mr. Rigby, Mr. Fuller, doctor Hay, Mr. Cleveland, and Sir John Turner, should prepare, and bring in the same. On the 8th of December the bill was presented to the house by Mr. Fuller, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, which it was on the 20th, and committed to a committee of the whole house for the 25th, when it went through the committee with the necessary amendments after which it passed through both houses in common course, and without any debate; for though the friends of a general importation had strenuously opposed agreeing to the first of the two resolutions, above mentioned, they had no reason to oppose the partial importation proposed by the bill which was entitled, "an act for the importation of salted beef, pork and butter, into this kingdom, from Ireland, for a limited time, for the supply of his majesty's transport and other ships and vessels, in his majesty's immediate service and pay;" and on the 23d of December, it received the royal assent. By this law, it is enacted, that for the more easy victualling of his majesty's ships, and transport and other ships and vessels, at this time, it shall be lawful for the commissioners for victualling his majesty's navy, or for any persons authorized under the hands and seals of any three or more of them, to import duty free, and without being liable to any penalty &c. thereupon, any sort of salted beef, pork, or butter, into this kingdom from Ireland, to be applied for the

sole use and supply of such sloop, marines, and other forces, as shall be on board of his majesty's ships and transports and other ships and vessels in his majesty's immediate service and pay, and to and for no other use or purpose whatsoever, any act or acts of parliament to the contrary notwithstanding; and the said commissioners shall take care, that upon such importation, the said provisions, and every part thereof, shall be deposited in his majesty's storehouses, at or nearest the port where the same shall be imported, there to be under the care and inspection of the proper officers for victualling ships and vessels in his majesty's service, and shall be applied as before directed; and the commissioners shall cause an account to be kept of all such provisions, and how the same are disposed of.

That if any of the provisions imported under the authority of this act, shall at any time happen to be deemed unserviceable by the commissioners, it shall be lawful for any three or more of them, to direct any persons they think proper to sell the same for the best price that can be got, such persons giving a certificate to the purchasers, expressing the nature and quantity of the provisions so sold, the marks of the casks, or other packages, and the time of selling thereof; which certificates shall indemnify the purchasers from all penalties, &c. After which follows a clause for preventing vexatious suits against persons, for any thing done in pursuance of this act; and a clause for limiting its continuance to a year, from 24 December, 1761, to 24 December, 1762. Upon this a question may arise, whether the commissioners can sell any unserviceable Irish stores, and grant certificates to the purchasers, after 24 December, 1762; for that some such stores may then be in their possession is scarcely to be doubted, as few ships have lately been, or will now be fitted out before that time, and as they may perhaps have contracted for the importation of Irish stores before the preliminaries were signed.

Nov. 26th. The mutiny bill was ordered to be brought in, and December 23d it was presented to the house by Mr. Gore; and November 27th the marine bill was ordered to be brought in, and was accordingly presented to the house, on the 15th of December, by Mr. Cleveland. As there was no new

or extraordinary clause in either of these bills, they passed through both houses in common course, and both received the royal assent on the 24th of March; which was but the day before the mutiny and marine act of the preceding year were to expire in Great Britain. What a dilemma would our officers have been thrown into, should any extraordinary and unforeseen accident have prevented these two acts receiving the royal assent; for the very next day every one of the common men that pleased might have left the regiment he belonged to; and I doubt if his officer could have detained him, or have punished him as a mutineer or deserter.

In this mutiny act, as in all former mutiny acts, there was a declaration, that the keeping of a standing army in this kingdom in time of peace (that is to say when there is no war within the island) without consent of parliament, was unlawful; and the number of forces allowed by this last mutiny act was 67,676 effective men; including 4008 invalids. But in the marine act there was no such declaration, nor was the number of marines to be kept up so much as once mentioned, which has been the case of every such act, ever since such an act first became necessary. In the war which began in 1739, and continued till after the beginning of the year 1748, we had always a large body of marines kept up; but then they were deemed to be a part of our army, were every year included in the number of forces allowed by the mutiny act to be kept, and were held to be subject to all the regulations in that act; so that no marine act was ever then necessary. But in the session 1753-4, when the raising of a body of marines was very justly thought necessary, it was resolved, and I must think rightly resolved, to put them under the command of the admiral, and in the committee of supply, to include them in the number of seamen to be kept up and provided for. By this it became necessary to pass an act for the regulation of his majesty's marine forces while on shore; and accordingly such an act has been annually passed since that time. But as I am persuaded it was never designed to draw from thence an argument, as if a standing army of marines might be lawfully kept on shore in time of peace, without consent of Parliament, I must think,

that every marine act ought to have the same preamble with that always prefixed to our mutiny acts. It is true it has never yet been deemed unlawful for our sovereign to keep what number of ships he pleases in commission in time of peace, without consent of parliament: It is still but a navy; but a large body of well-disciplined marines mostly kept on shore, is as much a standing army, as an army of soldiers that never saw the sea; and ought not to be kept up in time of peace, without the express consent of both houses of parliament.

[To be continued in our Mag. for Jan.]

A Letter from Mr. POPE, to Lord Oxford.

[Not printed in his Works, and only remarkable for being his.]

My Lord, Sept. 22, 1732.

I was a grief to me not to be able to snatch one day more to be happy with you before you left the town; and it added to the vexation, when I found myself within a week after, obliged to do that for business, which I could not for pleasure; for I was kept four days there, *multa gemens*! I am extremely sensible, my lord, of the many and great distinctions you have shewn me, the original of all which, I attributed to your piety to your father, for whom my respect was too sincere to be expressed in poetry: And if, from the continuance of your good opinion, I may derive some imagination, that you thought me not a worse man than a poet; it is a greater obligation to me personally, than even the other. I hope my having taken an opportunity, the only way my poor abilities can, of telling all men I no less esteem and love the son, will not be ungrateful to you, or quite displeasing. If any objection to the manner of it occurs to your lordship, I depend upon you, both as a friend and a judge, to tell me so. Otherwise I will interpret your silence as a consent to let me acquaint every body that I am, what I truly feel myself,

My Lord, your very affectionate
And ever obliged humble servant,

A. POPE.

P. S. My lady and lady Margaret don't know how much I am their's, unless your lordship will tell them you believe it of me, and my poor old woman heartily (though feebly) expresses her service to you all.

• His Mother.

From the Bishop of Gloucester's late excellent *Treatise On the Doctrine of Grace*, we shall oblige our Readers with another Extract, being that masterly Writer's *Vindication of the Scripture Language of the New Testament*.

"If we allow, (says Dr. Middleton) the gift (of the holy spirit) to be lasting, we must conclude that some at least of the books of scripture were in this inspired Greek. But (says he) we should naturally expect to find an inspired language to be such as is worthy of God; that is, pure, clear, noble and affecting, even beyond the force of common speech; since nothing can come from God, but what is perfect in its kind: In short, the purity of Plato, and the eloquence of Cicero. Now (continues he) if we try the apostolic language by this rule, we shall be so far from ascribing it to God, that we shall scarce think it worthy of man, that is, of the liberal and polite; it being utterly rude and barbarous, and abounding with every fault that can possibly deform a language. And though some writers, prompted by a false zeal, have attempted to defend the purity of the scripture Greek, their labour has been idly employed.

These triumphant observations are founded on two propositions, both of which he takes for granted, and yet neither of them are true.

The one, That an inspired language must needs be a language of perfect eloquence.

2. The other, That eloquence is something congenial and essential to human speech. I shall shew the falsehood of both.

With regard to the first proposition, I will be bold to affirm, that were the stile of the New Testament exactly such as his very exaggerated account of it would persuade us to believe, namely, that it is utterly rude and barbarous, and abounding with every fault that can possibly deform a language, this is so far from proving such language, not divinely inspired, that it is one certain mark of this original.

I will not pretend to point out which books of the New Testament were or were not composed by those who had the Greek tongue thus miraculously infused into them; but thus I will venture to say, that the stile of a writer so inspired, who had not (as these writers had

not) afterwards cultivated his knowledge of the language on the principles of Grecian eloquence, would be precisely such as we find it in the books of the New Testament.

For, if this only be allowed, which no one, I think, will contest, that a strange language acquired by illiterate men, in the ordinary way, would be full of the idioms of their native tongue, just as the Scripture-Greek is observed to be full of Syriacisms and Hebraisms; how can it be pretended by those who reflect upon the nature of language, that a strange tongue divinely infused into illiterate men, like that at the day of Pentecost, could have any other properties or conditions?

Let us weigh these cases impartially. Every language consists of two distinct parts; the single terms, and the phrases and idioms. The first, as far as concerns appellatives especially, is of mere arbitrary imposition, though on artificial principles common to all men: The second arises insensibly, but constantly, from the manners, customs, and tempers of those to whom the language is vernacular; and so becomes, though much less arbitrary, as what the Grammarians call congruity is more concerned in this part than in the other, yet various and different as the several tribes and nations of mankind. The first therefore is unrelated to every thing but to the genius of language in general; the second hath an intimate connexion with the fashions, notions, and opinions of that people only, to whom the language is native.

Let us consider then the constant way which illiterate men take to acquire the knowledge of a foreign tongue. Do they not make it their principal, and, at first, their only study, to treasure up, in their memory the signification of the terms? Hence, when they come to talk or write in the speech thus acquired, their language is found to be full of their own native idioms. And thus it will continue, till by long use of the strange tongue, and especially by long acquaintance with the owners of it, they have imbibed the particular genius of the language.

Suppose then this foreign tongue, instead of being thus gradually introduced into the minds of these illiterate men, was instantaneously infused into them; the operation, tho' not the very mode of operating, being the same, must not the effect

effect be the same, let the cause be never so different. Without question. The divine impression must be made either by fixing the terms or single words only, and their signification, in the memory; as for instance, Greek terms corresponding to the Syriac or Hebrew; or else, together with that simple impression, another must be made to enrich the mind with all the ideas which go towards the composing the phrases and idioms of the language so inspired. But this latter impression seems to require, or rather indeed implies, a previous use, of the tempers, fashions, and opinions of the people to whom the language is native, upon the minds of them to whom the language is thus imparted; because the phrases and idioms arise from, and are dependant on those manners; and therefore the force of expression can be understood only in proportion to the knowledge of the manners: And understood they were to be the recipients of their spiritual gifts, being not organical canals, but rational dispensers. So that this would be a waste of miracles without a sufficient cause; the Syriac or Hebrew idiom, to which the disciples were enabled of themselves to adapt the words of the Greek or any other language, abundantly serving every useful purpose, all which centered in the giving clear intelligence. We conclude, therefore, that what was thus inspired was the terms, and that grammatic congruity in the use of them, which is dependent thereon. In a word to suppose such kind of inspired knowledge of strange tongues as includes all the native peculiarities, which, if you will, you may call their elegancies; (for the more a language is coloured by the character and manners of the native users the more elegant it is esteemed) to suppose this, is, as I have said, an ignorant fancy, and repugnant to reason and experience.

Now, from what hath been observed, it follows, that if the style of the New Testament were indeed derived from a language divinely infused on the day of Pentecost, it must be just such, as to its style, which, in fact, we find it to be; that is to say, Greek words very frequently delivered in Syriac and Hebrew idiom.

The conclusion from the whole is this, that a nominal or local barbarity of style, (for that this attribute, when applied to style, is no more, will be clearly evinced under our next head) is so far from being

an objection to its miraculous acquisition that it is one mark of such extraordinary original.

And this brings me to the learned writer's second proposition, which I promised to examine; and on which the principle, here delivered, is founded. It is this,

2. That eloquence is something congenial and essential to human speech; and inherent in the constitution of things.

This supposes, that there is some certain Archetype in nature, to which that quality refers, and on which it is to be formed and modelled. And, indeed, admitting this to be the case, one should be apt enough to conclude, that when the author of nature condescended to inspire one of these plastic performances of human art, he would make it by the exactest pattern of the Archetype.

But the proposition is false and groundless. Eloquence is not congenial or essential to human speech, nor is there any Archetype in nature to which that quality refers. It is accidental and arbitrary, and depends on custom and fashion: It is a mode of human communication which varies with the varying climates of the earth; and is as inconsistent as the genius, temper and manners of it's much diversified inhabitants. For what is purity but the use of such terms, with their multiplied combinations, as the interest, the temper, or the caprice of a writer or speaker of authority hath preferred to it's equals? What is elegance but such a turn of idiom as a fashionable fancy hath brought into repute? And what is sublimity but the application of such images, as arbitrary or casual connexions, rather than their own native grandeur, have dignified and enobled? Now Eloquence is a compound of these three qualities of speech, and consequently must be as nominal and unsubstantial as it's constituent parts. So that that mode of composition, which is a model of perfect eloquence to one nation or people, must appear extravagant or mean to another. And thus in fact it was. Indian and Asiatic eloquence were esteemed hyperbolic, unnatural, abrupt and puerile to the more phlegmatic inhabitants of Rome and Athens. And the Western eloquence, in it's turn, appeared nerveless and effeminate, frigid or insipid to the hardy and inflamed imaginations of the East. Nay, what is more, each species, even of approved eloquence, changed it's nature

with the change of clime and language; and the same expression, which, in one place, had the utmost simplicity had, in another, the utmost sublime.

Apply all this to the books of the New Testament, an authorised collection, professedly designed for the rule and direction of all mankind. Now such a rule required that it should be inspired of God. But inspired writing, the objectors say, implies the most perfect eloquence. What human model then was the Holy Ghost to follow? And a human model, of arbitrary construction, it must needs be, because there was no other; Or if there were another, it would never suit the purpose, which was to make an impression on the minds and affections; and this impression, such an eloquence only as that which had gained the popular ear, could effect. Should therefore the eastern eloquence be employed? But this would be too inflated and gigantic for the West. Should it be the western? But this would be too cold and torpid for the East. Or suppose the generic eloquence of the more polished nations was to be preferred, which species of it was to be employed? The rich exuberance of the Asiatic Greeks, or the dry conciseness of the Spartans? The pure and poignant ease and flowing sweetness of the Attic modulation, or the strength and grave severity of the Roman tone? Or should all give way to that African torrent, which arose from the fermented mixture of the dregs of Greece and Italy, and soon after overflowed the church with theological conceits in a sparkling luxuriance of thought, and a sombrous rankness of expression? Thus various were the species! all as much decried by a different genus, and each as much disliked by different species, as the eloquence of the remotest East and West, by one another.

But it will be said, are there not some more general principles of eloquence, common to all?—without doubt, there are.—Why then should not these have been employed, to do credit to the apostolic inspiration? For good reasons; respecting both the speaker and the hearers. For what is eloquence but a persuasive turn given to the elocution to supply that inward, that conscious persuasion of the speaker, so necessary to gain a fair hearing? But the first preachers of the gospel did not need a succedaneum to that inward conscious persuasion. And what

is the end of eloquence, even of these general principles, but to stir reason, and inflame the passions? But the propagation of christian truths indispensably requires the aid of reason, and requires no other human aid. And reason can never be fairly and vigorously exerted but in that favourable interval which precedes the appeal to the passions. These were the causes which forced the masters of eloquence to confess, that the utmost perfection of their art consists in keeping it concealed; for that the ostentation of it seemed to indicate the absence of truth.—*Ubiqunque ars ostendatur, says the most candid and able of them all, veritas absesse videatur.* Hence so many various precepts to make their most artificial periods appear artless. Now surely that was a very suspicious instrument for Heaven-directed men, which, to preserve its credit, must pretend absence and labour to keep out of sight.

What, therefore, do our ideas of fit and right tell us is required in the style of an universal law? Certainly no more than this—To employ those aids which are common to all language as such; and to reject what is peculiar to each, as they are casually circumstanced. And what are these aids but clearness and precision? By these, the mind and sentiments of the composer are intelligibly conveyed to the reader. These qualities are essential to language, as it is distinguished from jargon: They are eternally the same, and independent on custom or fashion. To give a language clearness was the office of philosophy; to give it precision was the office of grammar. Definition performs the first service by a resolution of the ideas which make up the terms; syntax performs the second by a combination of the several parts of speech into a systematic congruity: These are the very things in language which are least positive, as being conducted on the principles of logic. Whereas, all besides from the very power of the elements, and signification of the terms, to the tropes and figures of composition, are arbitrary; and, what is more, as these are a deviation from those principles, of logic, they are frequently vicious. This, the great master, quoted above, freely confesseth, where speaking of that ornamented speech, which he calls *ornatus sermo*, he makes the following confession and apology—*esset enim omne schemata vitium, si non peteretur, sed accideret. Verum*

audoritate, veritate, consuetudine, plurimumque defenditur, sapientiam ratione quadam. Ideoque etiam si simpliciter recteque loquendi genere reflexa, virtus est, si habet probabile aliquid quod sequatur.

Now these qualities of clearness and precision, so necessary to the communication of our ideas, eminently distinguish the writers of the New Testament; inasmuch that it might be easily shown, that whatever difficulties occur in the sacred volumes, they do not arise from any imperfection in the mode of conveying their ideas, occasioned by this local or nominal barbarity of style; but either from the sublime or obscure nature of the things conveyed to the reader by words; or from the purposed conciseness of the writer; who, in the occasional mention of any matter unrelated, or not essential to, the dispensation, always affects a studied brevity.

But further, suppose that, in some cases, an authentic scripture, designed for a religious rule, demanded this quality of local eloquence; (for that, in general, it is not required I have fully shewn above) let this, I say, be supposed, yet still it would not affect the case in hand, since it would be altogether unsuitable to the peculiar genius of the Gospel. It might easily be known to have been the purpose of Providence (the such purpose had not been expressly declared) that the Gospel should bear all the substantial marks of its divine original; as well in the circumstances of its promulgation, as in the course of its progress. To this end the appointed ministers of its conveyance were persons, mean and illiterate, and chosen from amongst the lowest of the people: that when sceptics and unbelievers saw the world converted by the "foolishness of preaching," as the learned apostle, in great humility, thinks fit to call it, they might have no pretence to ascribe the success, to the parts, the station, or the authority of the preachers. Now had the language, infused into these illiterate men, been the sublime of Plato, or the eloquence of Tully, Providence would have appeared to counteract its own measures, and defeat the purpose best calculated to advance its glory. But "God is wise, though man is a fool." And the course of his wisdom was here, as every where else, uniform and constant. It not only chose the weakest ministers of his will, but kept out of their hands that powerful weapon of contorted words, which their adversaries might so

easily have wrested to the dishonour of the gospel. So much was Dr. Middleton mistaken, when besides clearness, (which he might be allowed to expect) he supposes purity, nobleness, and pathetic affection, to be qualities inseparable from an inspired writing. St. Paul, who, amongst these simple instruments, was for the same wise purposes, made an exception to the general choice, yet industriously prosecuted that sublime view, for the sake of which, the choice was made; by rejecting all other weapons but those of the Spirit, to spread abroad the conquests of the Son of God. "My speech (says he) and my preaching, was not with enticing words of man's wisdom, but in the demonstration of the Spirit and of power." As much as to say, "My success was not owing to the sophistical eloquence of rhetoricians, but to the supernatural powers, with which I was endowed, of interpreting prophecies and working miracles." He subjoins the reason of his use of these means — "that their faith should not stand in the wisdom of men, but in the power of God." i. e. Be converted not by force of philosophy and eloquence, but of the supernatural gifts of the Spirit; "Therefore (saith he again) God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise, and the weak things of the world to confound the mighty." And lest it should be said, that this was an affectation of despising advantages which they themselves could not reach, it pleased Providence that this declaration should be made, not by one of the more sordid and idiotic of the number; but by him, to whom both nature and discipline had given powers to equal even the heights of Greek and Roman elocution. For we see, by what now and then accidentally flames out in the fervor of his reasoning, that he had a strong and clear discernment, a quick and lively imagination, and an extensive and intimate acquaintance with those masters in moral painting, the Greek sophists and philosophers; all which he proudly sacrificed to the glory of the everlasting gospel. Nor does he appear to have been conscious of any inconsistency between an inspired language and its local barbarity of style. For having had occasion, in this very epistle, to remind the Corinthians of the abundance of spiritual grace bestowed upon him, he says, "I thank my God I speak with tongues

tongues more than you all;" and yet he tells them that he is rude in speech. Which apparent inconsistency the reader may accept, if he pleases, for a further proof of the truth of what has been above delivered, concerning the natural condition of an inspired language."

Extract from Mr. Mills's New and Complete System of Practical Husbandry.
(See p. 605.)

IN his article of fossil substances, used as manures, he thus speaks of lime:—"The most certain way to know whether any sort of stone be fit for making lime, is, to drop upon it a little *aqua fortis*, or spirit of sea-salt. All stones on which the above, or any other strong acid, effervesces, or rises in bubbles, are lime-stones, or will burn to lime; and the stronger the effervescence is, the fitter they are for it. All country gentlemen should have some such spirit by them to try the nature of the stones that may be found on, or in, their lands.

All lime is a very good manure, but that made of stone is much better than what is made of chalk. It makes the greatest improvement upon light sandy soils, or upon a dry gravel: Wet and cold gravel is less benefited by it, and cold clay the least of all. The common allowance is a bushel to a pole square, or a hundred and sixty bushels to an acre. Mr. Lummis laid after the rate of three hundred bushels on an acre, and found it answer extremely well:—But that was upon a strong clay. His method of using it, as communicated to the Edinburgh society*, and the result, he says, of what he has experimented to be best, is as follows.

In the month of October, he lays together three or four of the largest stones (burnt into lime) on the sward or turf of a strong clay ground, or as many of the small stones as are equal to the large ones, so that seventy or eighty bolls (two hundred and eighty or three hundred and twenty bushels) may complete an acre. If rain falls, it melts immediately; if not, it will melt or slake in forty-eight hours, or less, according to the moisture of the air. He then spreads it directly, leaving no part of it upon the spot where the stones were laid. This done, he lets it lie twelve months, or till the month of Nov. after the Oct. twelve months, when he plows it in, and lets it remain in that state all the winter, during which frost and rains mellow and prepare the

ground for the next spring plowing, and render it fit for barley. He prefers this method to laying the lime on in powder, because, in this last way, it is apt to be blown about with the wind, to the great detriment of both men and horses; such as spoiling the men's eyes, hair, and cloaths, and the eyes and hair of the horses, making their coats look dry and ugly; besides losing much of the lime.

The lime laid in the month of October, as above directed, on a strong arable land, which has been some years under grass, and continuing sward for about 12 months before it be plowed in, has been found so to alter the grass to a fine natural clover, that, by feeding of sheep or black cattle upon it, it has paid the whole charge the first year by the grass; and cattle will choose rather to feed on this ground than any other, and grow fatter. — If the ground be loose and open it may be plowed in the ensuing March, if limed in October. — In either way, it so far meliorates the sward, and the soil, that the best of crops may be expected for three or four years; and by laying some dung upon it the fourth or fifth year, two or three crops more may be obtained; after which the ground will be in excellent order to lay down with grass seeds.

Notwithstanding that lime is so very good a manure, Mr. Lummis prefers marle, if it can be had within the ground, or near the place where it is to be used: For though it be more chargeable at first, yet, lasting five times as long, it is in the end much cheaper. He generally lays near two hundred loads of it upon an acre, at about seven or eight bushels to the load.

Mr. Evelyn† advises mixing the lime with the turf or sward, laying them alternately, turf on lime, and lime on turf, in heaps, for six months; by which means it will become so rich and mellow, as to dissolve and run like ashes, and carry a much more cherishing rigour, than if used alone in a greater quantity, and without danger of burning out and exhausting the vegetative virtue which it should preserve. — It is likewise greatly bettered by being mixed with dung, or with mud drawn from the bottom of ponds or rivers. In Westmoreland, they reap fine crops of barley from their sandy lands, by manuring them with lime and cow dung mixed together, and so

The nature of lime on land is like that of

of chalk: It works downwards, as the farmers express it, and is therefore best treated in the same manner, laying it upon a lay the year before it is to be plowed up. When used on land which lies upon a descent, it should by all means be mixed with dung, and laid principally on the higher part of the land; the consequence of which will be, that the rain will wash out the virtues of the lime and dung together, and carry them to the lower parts as it runs down. In fact, it does better on any land, when mixed with dung, than either of them alone. This is particularly observed in Shropshire, where they lay dung and lime together, about twenty load of the former, and only twenty bushels of the latter, on an acre of ground.—In Leicestershire, they sow or scatter the lime on wheat-land when they sow the wheat; but on barley-land, the last earth but one, lest it should burn the barley if sowed with it in the spring. They allow five quarters to an acre of each, reckoning by the measure in which it comes from the kiln; for after it is slaked, those five quarters will make near ten.

Lime is thought to make corn grow with a thin husk. It is a great destroyer of moss and rushes, even after it has been slaked; as quick-lime is of the remnants of fuzes, after the old bushes have been grubbed up. It is a hot quality renders it apt to over-burn dry soils.—It certainly is most efficacious when spread directly from the kiln.

“Lime is commonly said to enrich land greatly at first, but afterwards, when its efficacy is exhausted, to leave the ground more barren than it was before.—Lime readily unites with every unctuous substance, and renders it more soluble in water. By this means, all such particles mixt with the soil may be more speedily converted to the nourishment of vegetables, than they might otherwise be. Indeed, if the farmer’s avarice, or want of judgment, tempt him to over-crop the ground, it may be left without matter fit to nourish plants, till a fresh supply is brought: But if it be judiciously cropped and left in good heart under grass, or any other produce which does not impoverish the soil, the effect of the lime will be more durable and more advantageous than is generally imagined.”

Extract from A Review of Mr. Pitt’s Administration, lately published.

AFTER going through the whole of Mr. Pitt’s administration, and setting every transaction thereof in a candid and conspicuous light, to the time that M. de Bussy delivered a memorial about settling the differences, which his catholic majesty had with Great Britain; the author proceeds “Mr. Pitt was now confirmed; he clearly saw the secret views of Spain, and that the artifices and expressions of friendship for Great Britain, were only made use of to conceal those views, till the Spanish treasure from the West Indies should be arrived; and then the king of Spain would declare himself. Mr. Pitt instantly prepared for war: he had already provided for the attack of Martinico; and he purposed, that the armament should go from thence to the Havanna without delay. But his grand push was in Europe: It was his immediate one. He was fully satisfied Spain had resolved to assist France. He had received intimation, if not a copy of the treaty of union between them: He saw the designs of Spain on Portugal. He resolved to prevent both; not by the cautious and tardy steps of an ambassador, but by an early appearance of our commanders in chief at the head of a great Squadron on the coast of Spain, categorically demanding the fullest security and satisfaction of friendship and neutrality; and if refused, instantly declaring inveterate enmity; and being armed with the force of the nation, begin to destroy; to strike terrors into the bowels of Spain; to intercept the treasures, and thereby cutting the Spaniard off from his nerves and sinews of war, precipitate him into his own snare. This was a vigorous resolution; such as is rarely to be met with; and such as will be an illustrious and eternal monument of Mr. Pitt’s penetration and spirit, because time proved the rectitude of it.

In this grand and leading motion, he was supported by lord Temple: that nobleman had been his fellow-compatriot and coadjutor from the beginning of his administration, and continued so to the end: all the rest opposed it. He now saw his influence in the state entirely at an end. He resolved on resigning; his motives for it were fair and honest: as he knew himself able to answer and account for every part of his conduct hitherto, he thought this the properest time to resign his trust, when he could no longer be useful in the

the execution of it; but must either obstruct and embarrass the measures carried on by others, if he opposed them; or sacrifice his own fame and honour, if he concurred in them contrary to his own conviction, and what he apprehended to be the interest of his country.

Mr. Pitt and lord Temple immediately resigned, September 5; and they gave to his majesty their reasons in writing. The king expressed his concern for the loss of Mr. Pitt, and offered him any rewards in the power of the crown to bestow. To have refused, would have been an insult. Next day an annuity of 3000*l.* was settled on him, and a title was conferred on his lady and her issue. Never was a pension so well bestowed, nor nobility so truly merited. It is a shame any vindication should be necessary for the acceptance of the reward. He did not take it as pensions are commonly taken, as a bond for the receiver's future conduct. He is by it under no obligation; it is no tie upon him. It was given as a recompence for his great services. What man of sense or gratitude would not have blushed for his country, if such a minister had retired unrewarded? The sum was inadequate to his merit; but the quantum was regulated by his moderation.

When this was settled, his enemies (the enemies of their country,) with their numerous adherents, collected and poured forth all their scurrility, and abuse in which they infamously traduced his reward into a bargain for deserting his country; in order to poison the minds of the people, and turn them against him: But his many eminent services were so engraven on their minds, that notwithstanding every art, the utmost pains, specious arguments, and uncommon cunning, their opinions and reverence could not be eradicated. They remembered the era famous for his coming into the administration, and under his auspices resplendent with the return of British valour and success; when his high and vigorous energy, seconded by divine providence, molded party into concord; and raised that tide of victory, conquest, and national felicity, which carried the arms and character of Great Britain to the highest summit of glory; moving her on, crowned with honour, in a rapid and uninterrupted series of success, to the first and highest seat of dignity and fame.

Another party of his enemies raised a cry against him on account of the German war; but when this clamour was introduced into a great assembly, he made such a noble stand against his antagonists, as overthrew their fallacious system, and staggered their little confused understandings, with a great clearness of judgment and extent of capacity, an energy of speech, an exhibition of conduct, an idea of government, a series of measures, the glory of Britain, and the ruin of France; such as obliged them to withdraw their heat, and be silent.

The glorious and immortal victories and conquests achieved while he guided the helm of state, are imprinted in indelible characters on every mind, and will remain coeval with the existence of our country. There is no period in our history, equal to his administration; no minister ever shone with such integrity and virtue. He kept no levees; he saw no trifling company; was embarrassed by no private connexions; was engaged in no intrigue, never preferred an undeserving person, nor stained his character by one base or unworthy action: His soul was above meanness: little arts belong to narrow minds, his was extensive, and soared to business of a more important nature, by which he made his country great. Like a true Englishman, he was open, bold, free and honest; he was punctual in his office, and examined every occurrence in it. He had wisdom to plan, and courage to execute. He honoured the people and listened to their united voice. His ability and wisdom spread terror throughout the enemy. They preserved harmony with our allies, and the faith of Great-Britain was held inviolably sacred. In his hours of leisure, he conversed with men of knowledge and experience: He sought information, and by it, together with his own unwearied assiduity and amazing penetration, he regulated the great machine of government; ever attached to the interests of the people and the honour of the crown. In a word, he was the spirit of the war, the genius of England, and the comet of his age."

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

I Am the son of a clergyman in the West of England, who was able to give me no other fortune than a tolerable

ble education, having too many children to provide for to think of doing any thing considerable for one.

A relation of ours, who was an attorney of eminence in London, coming upon a circuit into our part of the country, stayed a night at my father's, and found something in me so agreeable to his taste, that he offered to article me without a shilling, and to find me in clothes during the whole time.

My father readily embraced his offer, and in about a month's time equipped me for my new avocation.

I was received by my relation with much kindness, and continued with him near four years. My behaviour was in every respect conformable to his wishes, and I made a progress in my profession which was not a little to my credit. I was now about twenty-one, dressed handsomely, and kept good company: When one evening, drinking tea at a gentleman's house in our neighbourhood, I was struck with the appearance of a young lady in the room, to so great a degree, that I could neither talk or think of any thing else after the visit was over. In short, Sir, I was absolutely in love, and took the first opportunity to declare it. My passion was favoured with a return, and the amiable Maria, for that was my angel's name, in less than two months agreed to be mine, notwithstanding her father had sworn to cut her off with a shilling if ever she married without his consent; but we were both too much in love to be mindful of the consequences, and preserved the worst of situations together, to the highest splendor and opulence apart.

Our union was, however, attended with all the difficulties which our rashness could deserve: Maria was turned out of her father's house, and my relation's door was shut in my face. The little money we had in our pockets was but a slender subsistence, for in about three weeks we were reduced to our last shilling: Our wearing apparel was next disposed of, and though we had flattered ourselves with the hope of recovering the favour of our friends before all was gone we had the misfortune of finding ourselves unhappily disappointed.

To describe, Sir, what I felt upon the occasion, is impossible: But let any bosom, not quite destitute of sensibility, imagine the woman of a man's heart drowned in tears, and though he himself was the cause of her distress, apologizing for

being the source of his: Let the most obdurate suppose this very woman reduced, and by his means, to an absolute want of bread: Let the most flinty suppose her two live-long days without sustenance, and deprived of every probability of relief: excuse me, the circumstance is too affecting, but let your own fancy paint the most piercing of situations, and that was ours.

The third morning, Sir, in a state very little short of distraction, I arose, and giving Maria, who had just fallen asleep, a look, in which my whole soul was collected, I burst into a flood of tears and left the room. My purpose was at that time dreadful, and my resolution not to return without money, let the method be ever so desperate by which it was obtained. I proceeded, by an involuntary motion, down the Strand, when just as I had got to Charing-cross, as I was not very genteelly habited, a press gang laid hold of me, and, in less than an hour I was clapped on board a tender near the Tower, and in two days after sent to a man of war just ready for sailing, at the Nore. It was in vain I made use of every argument to let my dear Maria know of my situation; by my jabber they said I was not a common fellow, and would suffer me to send no messages for fear I should procure my release. Why need I tire you, Sir, in short, I was, by an uncommon act of indulgence, advanced, by degrees, to the rank of a lieutenant. We were concerned in taking of the *Hermione* about a month after my promotion, and I need not tell you, Sir, that I am now a man of affluent fortune. — I am returned home, happy with my dear Maria, and reconciled to her father. — My amiable girl, after she had missed me for some days, was out of her senses; but happily recovered, and was treated, in the time of my absence, with the utmost humanity, by the worthy woman with whom she lodged. — The bounty of providence, instead of rendering me ungrateful, has increased my sensibility. — I am enabled to be generous to my father and his family, though they are little entitled to my consideration, and have both the power and inclination to prove my regard for those by whose means I have ever been obliged. — My acknowledgments of the divine goodness are unbounded, for its favours have been infinite.

Your constant reader, W. M.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN points of controversy, that are debated in general and comprehensive terms, since nothing is more obvious than a mistake of your meaning, the course of the argument therefore ought to be drawn out to view, and proposed to a distinct examination.

In defence of my sentiments therefore, upon musick and oratory in your Magazine for Aug. let me take notice, that my answerer has mistaken the terms of an ear and taste for musick in my introduction; they are offered, indeed, in general and indefinite terms, but by no means designed to convey the same idea, except in conformity with the vulgar notion, which generally mistakes one for the other, and by which a taste, as I there observed, is commonly called a good ear for musick.—It is a gross mistake to imagine, that I argued against the use of a musical ear or taste, but against the necessity of it for the purpose there mentioned: an advantage undoubtedly it is, but not, which was the very point in proof, an indispensable qualification. But to pursue the subject; and first, to prove the independency of the two sciences, in regard to justness of expression, for the sake of which, and with respect to the parallel which your correspondent urges between Mr. Handel and the too classical orators, I chuse,

I. To exemplify an instance of two of musical expression out of Mr. Handel. In the strain of Delilah's address to Sampson, *My faith and my truth, &c.* the subject is an entreaty enforced by passionate love. How finely was the composer worked into this strain (which yet is but a confined subject) the three several emotions of complaint, of languishment, and importunity, all as essential to the subject, as they are handsomely expressed! Again, in another passage of the same Oratorio, *To sing and dance*, mirth is the thesis here as well as in that passage of the Allegro, *Mirth admit me of thy crew*; and yet the expression of joy is very distinctly and finely adapted to both these cases. — In the former it appears in the air of exultation and triumph, and religious joy of chant and praise to Dagon, for the captivity of an enemy, till now almost too dreadful to behold: and now naturally is both

the strain and time calculated in the latter case to express mirth of a much lower kind, viz. facetiousness, festivity and all the wantonness of that passion. Examples of this kind are innumerable in Mr. Handel; and these, when represented with all their proper accompaniments, are invincible demonstrations, as well of the grandeur of the science, as of the expressiveness of its composition. In this view of them, most certainly, "Handel's Oratorios will rank with any of Cicero's or Demosthenes' orations;" and, without doubt, the several parts of the subject are as well planned by the musician, as disposed by the orator, before they are drawn out into composition.

Now, upon this I must observe, that the expression of a piece of music is one thing, and that of an orator specifically another; and are therefore independent of each other.—If it were not so, then it must be of eminent use to the speaker, who is about to describe these emotions of the mind, to know the several movements that express them in the musick above referred to, and in all his descriptions of the passions to read music in order to mend his expression — *Romani tolerant equites pedesque cecidimus*. The force of language, emphasis of expression, and sublimity of thought, are terms applied to music only in a secondary and metaphorical sense, their primary meaning being applied to the art of eloquence; in which definitive sense I have used them in my essay, and as distinguished from the most native and precise appellations of the art of musick. And again, the arrangement and disposition of musical notes into concord and discord is a comprehensive, and (with respect to oratory) a specific and necessary description of the object of this science, and may, and must, be stated in this manner for the sake of accuracy and perspicuity; and this, without depreciating the merit and excellency of the science, or treating the operations of it with a cool and senseless indifference.

II. *Distinction of sounds* is the general appellation, and a predicate of the whole species; a *musical ear* is proper to a part of these; and a *taste* for it is an excellence, to which very few, including my respondent, arriving. But these run so insensibly into each other, that it is impossible for any man to assign their just limits, or to instance in any one

Appendix, 1762.

judgment, which possesses the perfection of one, and is devoid of any just idea of another: and therefore your correspondent may check his surprize at the assertion of distinguishing sounds in point of strength, roughness, cadence, &c. without a musical ear. Or, is there no difference then, between this distinction of sounds, and that which respects their consonancy and dissonancy, their proportion and harmony? For this is the very property of a musical ear: For instance, the simple sound of a single tone, or semitone, and the reality of its difference from another, is perceptible to every ear, but the degrees of this difference only to a musical one; as of the distance of thirds with fourths, &c. the harmony of the perfect chords, and proportion of these, each to the other, in different keys; and the gradual ascent or descent of the scale. Agreeably, we see, that these are the very sounds, wherein consists the trial of a musical ear to young beginners, who, if they are not capable of discerning this consonance, &c. are disapproved by masters as possessed of no proper ear for its attainment. But the object of a taste for this science is, as I observed in my essay, the ingenious arrangement of these notes in point of concord and discord, or the discernment of the justness and propriety of this arrangement when made. "Taste," says my remarker, "is the faculty of discovering the beauties of a piece of musick, or an ability to compose such." And is it possible to do this, without forming a competent judgment of the arrangement, &c. of the notes? If otherwise, then the discovery of these beauties must consist in acknowledging the suitableness of the musick, to the words previously known, or to the air of the strain then played; and then my musical connoisseur is out in his definition, since numbers know this, who have neither ear nor taste. For pleased the hearer may be with the strain, and that without so much as a proper musical ear, as multitudes really are; but to possess a taste for the science, as far as it is contained in this strain, demands both a suitable ear and judgment. Hence also persons of an unmusical ear will find themselves thrill with the strain that is performing, and that owing to the force indeed and expression of the subject in an objective sense, but immediately to the sympathy of their nerves

with the tones or tremors of the sound. For,

The nerves, as every one knows, are the vehicles of both pleasurable and painful sensations; now the power of this musick arising from the force and expression of the subject, being introduced by ordinary perception, affects the common sensory (wheresoever and whatsoever that be) and thence it's effect is propagated to the nerves, and so the whole system becomes affected with the air and expression of the strain.—Hence the passions and affections receive the alarm, and the hearer confesses the power of the charm, while the strong enchantment *falsis terroribus implet*, &c. Now this effect being supposed to depend neither upon the musical ear nor taste of the hearer, must arise from the sole power and act of distinguishing sounds in respect of strength, &c. agreeable to the observation concerning it in my essay. And this observation, says my critick, is supported upon the authority of the following remark.—No, if he will please to read it again, he will find from the plain English there, that the remark is only offered as collateral to it, and is this, that all men have some natural taste or knowledge of musick.—A doctrine this not only espoused by the Platonists and Pythagoreans, in a sense peculiar to their systems, who first invented this science, and ascertained its fundamental proportions, but confirmed by the general acknowledgment of its influence and power by persons of every age and nation. This power of distinguishing sounds is implanted in all men in its several degrees of nicety; and who is there in the whole species, that hath ears to hear and cannot distinguish between the strength and weakness, elevation, &c. of one tone from another? Were it not pushing the subject to a pitch of frivolous extravagance, we might argue, that even the animal creation are not denied this property, and that it contributes to the accomplishment of a glorious design, their subserviency to the use, and obedience to the voice, of their rational lord and master.

III. Your correspondent of Galhampton (who has proved himself, both by his reputation and manner of writing, a very happy and spirited proficient in the theory of musick) has placed in a pretty point of view, and in the just language

of his favourite science, the analogy between the modulations of the orator's voice, and the stile of a musical composition—*si sic omnia*.—But had he retained “just distinctions of things, and kept his ideas of their names and natures clear and distinct,” he would have considered them as constituting a fine analogy only, but not a reciprocation of properties, as if either were indispensably dependent upon the other. The gentleman seems not to be aware that many of the sciences are congenial to each other, and possess such a mutual connexion and resemblance in their truths and properties (unless this is a popular error too) that it is not uncommon to mistake those of one for those of another, as in algebra and geometry, poetry and painting, musick and oratory. Now, sir, since the distinguishing lines or boundaries of these respective sciences are not to be determined by the theory of music alone; let me crave your patience, and that of the public, while I endeavour to convince my remarker of the independency of the two last mentioned, particularly with relation to the case proposed in his essay; and therefore I desire him to consider well what I am going to observe.

As every musician in composing an air or strain of music, especially in fugue pieces, begins with the theme, or subject, of his composition, and runs it off into a variety of movements, connected with each other, relating to his original subject, and ultimately resolvable into it; while the beauties of his style in this piece depend upon the delicacy, force, and gentility of these movements: So every writer of eloquence sets off with his proposition, and illustrates it with a variety of reflections upon the subject, all coherently formed, and all expressed, or by consequence resolvable into it; while the beauties of his stile and composition depend upon the force, delicacy, and gentility of these reflections. And yet no one will infer from this resemblance in the conduct of these two kinds of composition, that the qualifications of either are essentially necessary to arrive at the knowledge of the other: Not to say what is as evident in music as in oratory, that every writer has his own peculiar style and air of composition, and which marks the general tenor of his works. Now the observation of this connexion in respect of composition is not more true

than the same in respect of voice and performance. For, my doctor of music observes, “That, as every musician plays in some key, flatter or sharper, according to the stile of the piece, and concludes in the fundamental key-note, or its concord; so should every orator speak in some fundamental key or tone, and although he raises or sinks his voice according to the nature of the speech, he is to take particular care, that it ends in the fundamental tone or its concord. The inference thence is, that it is impossible for any speaker to pitch properly his fundamental tone, to be *truly* sensible of his elevations and cadences, &c. if he has not a tolerable ear for music.”

—Admitted that he cannot be so *truly* sensible without as with it; and suitably. I have not denied, that a musical ear is an advantage and additional qualification for this purpose: but that he cannot rise to the reputation of an orator without it, is a doctrine that will require a more positive confutation and proof, than any my commentator has yet suggested, and therefore I insist, as at first, that the art of speaking well is perfectly consistent with the want of a good ear or taste for music, any thing contained in the reasoning of my respondent, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

For, are there not numbers of fine speakers, who wave every pretence to the knowledge of music, and who, at the same time that they may regret the want of it, are far from making this defect appear? Who is not sensible, when his voice, let him speak in what key he pleases, runs out of his key, so as to trespass in his elevations into a scream, or affect the harsh note of the raven in his cadences, and also, when he gives you not the full tone, but faints or squeaks? The habitual management of the voice in every man, without either the notice of the notes, or the theory of music, conducted according to his own ideas of the common distinction of vocal sounds, will generally enable him to do this, inasmuch, that when these absurdities in speaking, and especially in singing, do occur, they are obvious to persons of the plainest ears, who seldom fail to express their disapprobation by a laugh. And therefore this instance of harshness in the modulations of the human voice may be corrected by the management of it, prompted by an attention to the com-

mon distinctions of sound—if assisted indeed by a musical ear, it may thence be more truly sensible of its elevations and cadences; and if by a taste for music, yet more so: For,

IV. The truth is, the theory of music will furnish us with fundamental resolutions, or scientific reasons of the just tones, elevations, cadences, &c. of the orator's voice; as the rules of logick instruct us to account fundamentally for the closeness of an argument from the connexion observable in its train of proofs: but as there are multitudes who are capable of making the demonstration, and inventing the proofs, who yet reason not from mood and figure; so there are multitudes of fine speakers, who can direct their pitch, restrain their cadences and elevations, and strike the proper emphasis, without knowing the application of these to the theory of music. We will suppose, for instance, that it is necessary to raise the voice to some particular pitch in order to give emphasis to an expression: Is not the speaker, who knows by long experience the compass, strength, and tone of his own voice, a more competent judge of the exertions of it, than the musician, who would prescribe the elevation in this case according to the note and theory? For though the human voice is in every tone of it reducible to its correspondent tone in music; yet the management of it, which depends upon its own exercise, will accomplish the proper elevation, without being directed thereto by the rules of music: Put the case, that he ought to raise a sixth from his key note, and instead of elevating his voice to nine semitones, the number of this chord in a sharp key, he rises but eight, will any one say, that he does not observe the just bounds of his elevations? or, that, because the number of semitones is peculiar to it, the orator speaks in a flat key? and who will pretend to say, that the flat chord in this case may not contribute as much to the emphasis as the sharp one? For other incidental helps, of strength of tone, gesture, language, appearance, make the difference of a half note vanish into air. This, however, is but trifling; and therefore, not to pile strains with my antithesis, instead of directing emphasis, I ask him in a word, is not the exertion at the orator's voice, a proper elevation in this case, more owing

to his habit of speaking, prompted by the plain ideas of sound, and by the strength of composition in the writer, than to his ear for music? Nay, even recitative music, though it represents the sense with a peculiar force and energy, in some compositions, in almost every bar, will easily appear upon enquiry incapable of giving any general aid to the powers of eloquence. In short, the just elevation or cadence may be resolvable by the theory of music into its correspondent chord, but the necessity of knowing this chord, otherwise than by the common management of the voice, is very dispensable in the speaker.

And now, sir, you have my eclaireissement of the subject in dispute, to which I could have added arguments from other considerations, but am afraid I have already trespassed upon your civility, in my request, of crowding your Magazine with those here offered; nor shall I make any addition to them further, than by professing to take my farewell of this subject, being engaged in a much more useful one, and assuring you of my sense of the honour of your notice, being

Sherborne, Your obedient, &c.

Nov. 13. 1762.

Happy Effects of filial Piety.

IN a great sea port, in one of the most distant provinces in France there lived a merchant, who had carried on trade with equal honour and prosperity, until he was turned of fifty years of age, and then, by a sudden series of unexpected and unavoidable losses, found himself unable to comply with his engagements, and his wife and children, in whom he placed his principal happiness, reduced into such a situation as doubled his distress.

His sole resource in this sad situation, was the reflection that upon the strictest review of his own conduct, nothing either of iniquity or imprudence appeared. He thought it best therefore to repair to Paris, in order to lay a true state of his affairs before his creditors, that being convinced of his honesty, they might be induced to pity his misfortunes, and allow him a reasonable space of time to settle his affairs. He was very kindly received by some, and very civilly by all; from whence he conceived great hopes, which he communicated to his family.

But

But these were speedily dashed by the cruelty of his principal creditor, who caused him to be seized and sent to a goal.

As soon as this melancholy event was known in the country, his eldest son who was turned of nineteen, listening only to the dictates of filial piety, came post to Paris, and threw himself at the feet of the obdurate creditor, to whom he painted the distress of the family, in the most pathetic terms, but without effect. At length, in the greatest agony of mind, he said, "Sir, since you think nothing can compensate for your loss, but a victim, let your resentment devolve upon me. Let me suffer instead of my father, and the miseries of a prison will seem light, in procuring the liberty of a parent, to console the sorrows of the distracted and dejected family that I have left behind me. Thus, sir, you will satisfy your vengeance, without sealing their irretrievable ruin!" And there his tears and sighs stopped his utterance.

His father's creditor beheld him upon his knees in this condition, for a full quarter of an hour. He then sternly bid him rise and sit down, which he obeyed. The gentleman then walked from one corner of the room to the other, in great agitation of mind, for about the same space of time. At length throwing his arms about the young man's neck, "I find," said he, "there is yet something more valuable than money. I have an only daughter, for whose fate I have the utmost anxiety. I am resolved to fix it; in marrying you she must be happy. Go, carry your father's discharge, ask his consent, bring him instantly hither, and let us bury in the joy of this alliance, all remembrance of what has formerly happened." Thus the generous gratitude of the son relieved the calamity of the worthy father. The man who had considered wealth and happiness as synonymous terms, was freed from that fatal error; and providence vindicated the manner of its proceeding, by thus bringing light out of darkness, and through a short scene of misery, rewarded a virtuous family with lasting peace, in the enjoyment of that prosperity which they so well deserved.

List of French and English Ships of War and Privateers taken, destroyed, or lost, during the present War.

French Line of Battle Ships.

Taken.	Guns.	Destroyed.	Guns.
Formidable	80	Ocean	84
Poudroyant	80	Soleil Royal	84
Centaur	74	Bein Aime	74
Temeraire	74	Entreprehnant	74
Achille	64	Heros	74
Alcide	64	Prudent	74
Belliqueux	64	Redoubtable	74
Lys	64	Thesee	74
Modeste	64	Juste	70
Orphée	64	Superbe	70
Raisnable	64	Capricieux	64
St. Anne	64	Celebre	64
Ar en Ciel	50	Alegon	50
Oriflamme	50	Apollon	50

Taken.	Guns.	Taken.	Guns.
Abenauquis	44	Guillemite	22
Danae	40	Hardie	20
Arethuse	32	Mignonne	20
Bellone	32	Escarboucle	16
Blonde	32	Anemone	14
Boufonne	32	Epreuve	14
Brune	32	Sardoigne	14
Commette	32	Aquilon	18
Diane	32	Atalante	16
Hermione	32	Felicite	16
Sirene	32	Fidelle	16
Vestale	32	Rose	16
Emeraude	28	Fleur de Lys	32
La Polle	24	Nymphé	30
Opale	24	Pomona	24
Galathee	24	Cleone	16
Terpsichore	24	Biche	16
Tygre	24		
Zephire	24		

English men of war, &c. by the French this whole war.

Taken.	Guns.	Taken.	Guns.
Warwick, retaken	16	Hawke, retaken	16
Greenwich, since lost	50	Merlin, retaken	14
Winchelsea, retaken	24	Stork	14

French ships lost by accident.

Taken.	Guns.	Taken.	Guns.
Blandford, restored	20	Bridgewater	30
Northumberland	70	Timon	30

English ships lost this war by accident.

Taken.	Guns.	Taken.	Guns.
Opiniatre	64	Concord	30
Leopard	60	Sauvage	30
Aigle	50	Harmonie	26
Greenwich	50	Zenobie	26
		Minerve	24

English ships lost this war by accident.

Taken.	Guns.	Taken.	Guns.
Ramilles	90	Resolution	74
Prince George	84	Conqueror	70
Invincible	74	Duc D'Aquitaine	64

English ships lost this war by accident.

Taken.	Guns.	Taken.	Guns.
		Essex	64

Essex.	64	Lyme	26
Mars, F.	64	Tartar's Prize, F.	24
Railstone, F.	64		
Sunderland	60	Biddeford	20
Tilbury	60	Mermaid	20
Litchfield	30	Queensborough	20
Newcastle	30	Perret	16
Chesterfield	44	Pheasant, F.	16
Humber	40	Peregrine	16
Hullar	28	Diligence	14
Leostoffe	28	Scorpion	14

A Question in Gunnery, By Mr. E. Johnson of Hull.

SUPPOSE a bomb thrown out of a mortar at a given elevation E, fell short of the intended mark, by a given distance D: And that another bomb thrown out of the same mortar, with the same charge, at a given elevation F, either fell short of, or over-reached the same mark, by a known distance G; in both cases it is required to investigate general theorems for the angles of elevation to hit the mark, and for finding the distance of the mortar from the mark; supposing it less than the greatest random of the mortar.

TO THE AUTHOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IF the following question be worthy your notice, and agreeable to your plan, the inserting thereof will oblige your constant reader,

ABR. STONE, Land-surveyor.

STANDING in a level meadow, I observed two posts that stood in the circumference of a circular basin, whose distance in the arch-line was 145.8 yards, forming an angle at the place of observation of $42^{\circ} 30'$, and from thence their distances 210 and 176 yards. Quere the diameter of the basin?

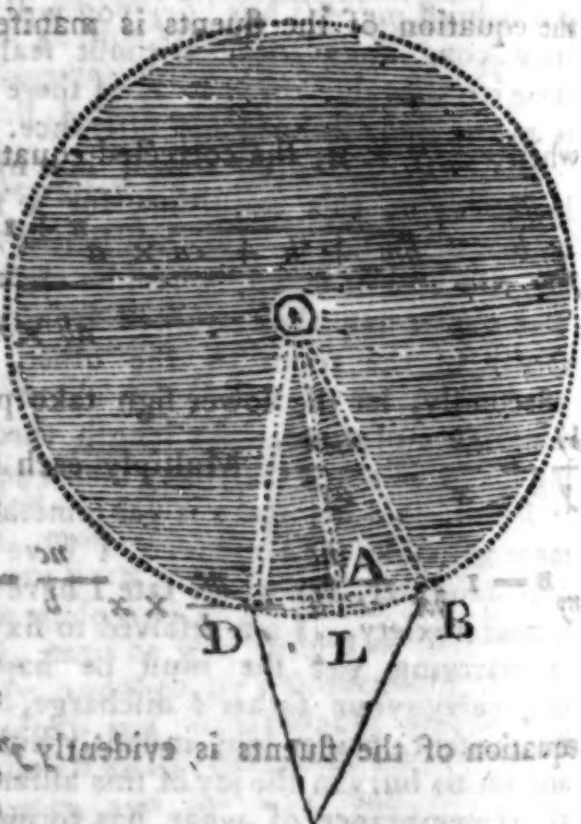
SOLUTION.

Let C represent the place of observation, D and B the two posts, then in the triangle CDB will be given the sides CD and CB = 210 and 176 yards, and the angle C to find the side DB which will be 143.4451.

Substitute the angle $\angle BOA = \angle DOA$ then per trigonometry, as the angle $\angle BOA = \angle DAB$:: Rad : OB = the semidiameter of the basin, the double of which will be the whole diameter from whence the circumference, then say as 360 to the whole circumference :: the $\angle BOA$ in yards and parts : LB = LD which if = half the given distance of the two posts in the arch-line, the angle $\angle BOA$ will be truly found, which after two or three trials will be found to be $17^{\circ} 53' 24'' 48'''$, and the diameter 466.9236 W. W. R.

QUESTION, by Mr. JAMES HEMINGWAY, of Norwich.

ADMIT the side of a geometrical square ABDE is = s = 24 English, and, the periphery of the circle CKNQA is equal to the perimeter of the square: hence I desire their areas, and also each segment of the circle, and corner of the square, in acres, roods, and perches.



To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE mathematical solution inserted in your Magazine for August, p. 417, being erroneous; and as one of your chief aims is to select such materials, in compiling your useful work, as seem most conducive to the improvement of arts and sciences: if you think proper, therefore, to publish the following in your next, you will greatly oblige several of your mathematical readers, and particularly

Spalding, Lincolnshire,

Oct. 1. 1762.

Your humble servant,

THO. HILLEN.

First, let the upper sign take place: then the equation exhibiting the relation of

the fluxions, will be $\frac{y\dot{y}}{y} + \frac{c\dot{x}}{x} = \frac{x^m \dot{x}}{ay^n}$. Multiply both sides thereof by $\frac{ny^n x^b}{b}$,

and we have $ny^{n-1} jx^b + \frac{nc}{b} \times x^b = \frac{n}{ba} \times x^{m+1} \frac{b}{b}$, of which

the equation of the fluents is manifestly $y^b x^{\frac{m+1}{b}} = \frac{n}{ba} \times x^{m+1} \frac{b}{b}$, but

when $x = y = a$, the corrected equation of the fluents will be

$$\frac{y^b}{b} = \frac{bm + b + cn \times a^{m+1} - na^{m+1} + \frac{cn}{b}}{ab \times m + 1 + \frac{cn}{b}}$$

Secondly, let the lower sign take place; then the equation of the fluxions will be $\frac{y\dot{y}}{y} - \frac{c\dot{x}}{x} = \frac{x^m \dot{x}}{ay^n}$. Multiply each side by $\frac{ny^n}{b}$, and we shall have

$ny^{n-1} jx - \frac{nc}{b} \times x = \frac{n}{ba} \times x^{m+1} \frac{b}{b}$, of which the

equation of the fluents is evidently $y^b x^{\frac{m+1}{b}} = \frac{n}{ba} \times x^{m+1} \frac{b}{b}$, but when

$x = y = a$, the corrected equation of the fluents will be

$$\frac{y^b}{b} = \frac{bm + b - cn \times a^{m+1} - na^{m+1} + \frac{cn}{b}}{ab \times m + 1 - \frac{cn}{b}}$$

Cor. Taking $b = c = 1$; the fluxionary equation, when the negative sign takes place, will be $\frac{y\dot{y}}{y} - \frac{\dot{x}}{x} = \frac{x^m \dot{x}}{ay^n}$, and the corresponding corrected equation of the

fluents $\frac{y^b}{b} = \frac{m+1-n \times a - na^{m+1} + \frac{cn}{b}}{a \times m + 1 - \frac{cn}{b}}$, which is a true so-

lution to my (302) quest. Ladies Diary, 1762.

First for a spheroidal case.

Then $ad + b =$ mead diameter and $\frac{ddaa + 2abla + bhl}{2} =$ content by common rule; also $\frac{2bhl + bhl}{2} =$ content by Ward's rule, $\frac{ddaa + 2ab\Delta + bhl}{2}$

And by multiplication and division I have $\frac{ddaa + 2ab\Delta + bhl}{2} =$ by extracting \square root $2a + b = \sqrt{26n + 8bn} = 26.7112$ and by transposition and division $a = 0.6833$ the multiplier sought.

Secondly, for the middle frustum of a parabolic spindle, the dimensions as before, the equation is $\frac{2bh + hb}{2} = \frac{ddaa + 2ab\Delta + bhl}{2}$ in which equation proceeding as in the last $a = 0.6793$.

Thirdly for two parabolic conoids abutting on a common base.

Let the dimensions be as before (only $s = 218.08$) the equation is $\frac{ddaa + 2ab\Delta + bhl}{2}$ in this equation the value of $a = 0.5192$.

Fourthly for the frustum of two equal cones abutting on one common base.

Let the dimensions be as before the equation is $\frac{ddaa + 2ab\Delta + bhl}{2}$ and by reduction is found the value of $a = 0.5064$.

An impartial and succinct HISTORY of the Origin and Progress of the present WAR.
Continued from p. 519.

As the funds established by the preceding session were probably near exhausted, it became necessary for the parliament to meet early, therefore on the 28th of September, 1758, when the parliament was prorogued to the 14th of November following, it was by proclamation notified, that it was then to sit for the dispatch of business; but on that day, it was again, for some unforeseen reasons, prorogued to the 23d of the same month, on which day the session was opened by commission, as his majesty's state of health did not permit him to come to the house of lords as usual, and the lord keeper, as one of the commissioners, by his majesty's command, made a speech to both houses, in which, after briefly recapitulating our successes in our own war against France, which from the superiority of our naval force we had so much reason to expect, there followed these two remarkable paragraphs. "In Germany, his majesty's good brother the king of Prussia, and prince Ferdinand of

Brunswick, have found full employment for the armies of France, and her confederates; from which our operations both by sea, and in America, have derived the most evident advantage. Their success owing, under God, to their able conduct, and the bravery of his majesty's troops, and those of his allies, have been signal and glorious.

His majesty further commanded us to observe to you, that the common cause of liberty and independence is still making noble and vigorous efforts against the unnatural union formed to oppress it. That the commerce of his subjects, the source of our riches, has, by the vigilant protection received from his majesty's fleet, flourished in a manner not to be paralleled during such troubles. In this state of things, his majesty, in his wisdom, thinks it unnecessary to use many words to persuade you to bear up against all difficulties; effectually to stand by, and defend his majesty's vigorously to support the king of Prussia, and the rest of his

Appendix, 1762.

4 U

majesty's

majesty's allies; and to exert yourselves to reduce our enemies to equitable terms of accommodation.

From these paragraphs every one with half an eye might see, that the support of the German war, that is to say, the defence of Hanover against any French invasion was resolved on; and so wholly had the people of this kingdom been fascinated by the late surprising successes in Germany, that notwithstanding the human improbability of their continuance, notwithstanding the improbability of the continuance of our ability to support the expence of them, and notwithstanding the improbability of the King of Prussia's being induced by any success in Germany to join with us in an offensive land war against the kingdom of France, in order to compel the French court to relinquish and cede to us the conquests we had then made, or should afterwards make in America, yet it would now have been most unpopular in any minister, or member of parliament, to have said, that a continental connection in Europe, was not necessary

for giving success to our operations at sea and in America, or to have pretended, that those armies which the diet of the empire had decreed to be rebels and infractors of the peace of Germany, were not the protectors of the liberties and constitution of the empire: And as it was well known that the old, the natural, and really laudable, though at that time impossible passion of the sovereign coincided with this new and unreasonable whim of the people, we cannot wonder at this speech's being, without opposition, echoed back, paragraph by paragraph, in the addresses upon that occasion from both houses of parliament †, nor can we wonder at the expence of the ensuing year's exceeding the expence of the last, as will appear from the resolutions of the committee of supply for the support of the German war, as well as for the support of our own war by sea and in America; for they now began to be so blended together, that it is not easy to distinguish the grants, which were as follows:

2. For maintaining 60000 men for sea service, including 14825 marines

3. For maintaining 32,543 men for land service, including those in Germany, and 2018 invalids

4. For the general and staff officers

5. For the forces and garrisons in the plantations

6. For four regiments and one battalion taken from the Irish establishment

7. For the office of ordnance for land service

8. For service performed by draftees not provided for

9. For the ordinary of the navy, including half pay

10. For Greenwich hospital

11. For 38000 men, the troops of Hanover, &c.

12. For 2120 horse and 9900 foot, the troops of Hesse Cassel

13. For forage, bread, &c. for the army in Germany

14. Towards the navy debt

15. For reduced officers and men, and officers widows

16. For the king of Prussia

17. For the remainder to the foresaid Hessian troops

18. For 920 horse and 6072 foot more Hessian troops

19. For the landgrave of Hesse Cassel himself

20. For the vote of credit of 1758

21. Towards buildings, &c. of his majesty's ships

22. For Chelsea out-pensioners

* See Land. Mag. 1758, p. 594.

† See ditto, 1759, p. 353.

‡ See ditto, 1758, p. 409.

For transport service in 1758

FEBRUARY 26

667721 19 7

For supporting the colonies of Nova Scotia and Georgia

MARCH 12

100000 0 0

For the African forts

MARCH 20

90000 0 0

For the militia to Lady day 1760

APRIL 12

406755 10 62

For extraordinary expenses of the land forces, &c. in 1758

APRIL 20

200000 0 0

To the East India company

MAY 24

1000000 0 0

To the provinces in North America

MAY 24

12528723 9 512

To a new vote of credit

MAY 24

12528723 9 512

Total of the grants relating to the war

MAY 24

12528723 9 512

As there was not, it seems, any deficiency of the grants of the preceding session, there was not in this session any thing granted for deficiencies; but for several domestic services there was granted

So that the supplies granted by last session amounted in the whole to

And the provisions made by the committee of ways and means for raising these supplies were as follow

1. By a land tax of 4s. in the pound, and the usual malt tax
2. By a subscription for redeemable annuities at 3l. per cent. per annum with a premium of 15l. per cent. bearing the same interest, by which a debt was brought upon the public of 7590000 l. but for this there was brought into the receipt of the Exchequer no more than

3. By taking what was then in the Exchequer of the produce of the sinking fund

4. By mortgaging the future produce of the said fund

5. By the surplus in the Exchequer of the grants for 1758

6. By the subsidy granted to the Empress of Russia in 1756 in pursuance of the treaty with her, which she rejected upon hearing of our treaty with Prussia*, and consequently the money had, from that time, remained in the Exchequer

7. By loans or Exchequer bills, to be paid out of the next year's supplies

Total amount of the ways and means provided for raising the supplies

All these supplies and provisions were unanimously agreed to, notwithstanding the agreed to, and proper bills passed for extravagant premium thereby allowed to enforcing them, without any remarkable the subscribers; and so firmly was the opposition in either house of parliament; public credit of this nation established for if any gentlemen were dissatisfied, ed abroad as well as at home, that they did not think fit to shew it, as a near three times the sum wanted continental connection, and the support- was subscribed for within a few hours ing of that connection at any expence, after the books were opened for that had now become an object of popular purpose; which, without doubt, was affection, as much as it had ever been in some measure owing to the care taken of popular hatred. Even the resolution to provide for the regular payment of the subscription was almost unani- the annuities or interest, without in-

* See Lond. Mag. for 1759, p. 596. and ditto, 1760, p. 399. † See ditto, 1761, p. 535.

crediting upon the sinking fund, by imposing a new and additional ground duty upon some sorts of goods imported, and a new additional duty on coffee and chocolate consumed within the kingdom both which were mortgaged for the payment of these annuities, with the sinking fund as a collateral security. But in the clause of this act for regulating the repayment of the money, it happened by mistake to be enacted that upon the payment of 5000000*l*. (instead of 750000*l*.) not less than 50000*l* at a time, these annuities should cease, and be understood to be redeemed. This mistake however gave no uneasiness either to the subscribers or the purchasers from then, as they had no good opinion of the justice of our parliament, that they depended upon the mistake's being rectified by some act in the very next session, which it was accordingly. And though such a large premium was allowed for the advance of money upon this subscription, yet the clause of credit both in the land tax act and the malt tax act of this session, was limited to 3*l*. 10*s*. per cent. per ann. That is to say, our government was impowered to raise by loans or exchequer bills, 500000*l*. upon the former and 750000*l*. upon the latter, at an interest after a rate not exceeding 3*l*. 10*s*. per cent. per ann. without any premium, which shows the advantage of raising within the year all the supplies necessary for the service of the year, therefore in all our acts for imposing a tax and mortgaging it for more money than it will raise within the year, instead of the usual preamble it should be said, In order to raise the necessary supplies by ways and means the least burthensome to the subject, but the most burthensome to the nation, be it enacted &c. &c. &c.

As to the other bills brought in and passed during this session, which any way related to the war, they were beside the usual and annual money and marine bills as follow, viz. An act for enforcing the execution of the laws relating to the militia, &c. The design of this act was to effectuate the raising of the militia in those counties where no progress, or very little progress, had been made towards that purpose; but as this failure had in most places been occasioned by its not being possible for the lieutenants to prevail with a sufficient number of gentlemen properly qualified to accept of commissions, and as this new law established no method either for

obliging or inducing such gentlemen to accept of commissions, we may suppose that it could not have any great effect. If then it has been found so difficult to prevail with gentlemen to accept of commissions in the militia during the time of a most dangerous war, we may judge what will become of this militia scheme during a time of settled tranquility, unless some method be taken to subject every gentleman to some penalty or disability who shall in his turn refuse to accept of a commission for which he is qualified, and to serve during the appointed time, or to procure one qualified for that commission to accept and serve in his stead.

This was a law relating to the military land service, and there was another relating to the military sea service, which was intitled, An act to explain and amend an act of the 18th of his majesty's reign, intitled, an act for the encouragement of seamen &c. and for the better prevention of piracies &c. By this act it was in the preamble set forth, that repeated complaints had of late been made of divers outrageous acts of piracy and robbery, committed on board great numbers of ships, more particularly by the crews of small ships, vessels, or boats, being, or pretending to be, English privateers. Therefore it was enacted, that no commission for privateering should be granted, unless the ship, or vessel, if in Europe, should be of the burthen of 100 tons, and carry ten carriage guns, being three pounders, and 24 men at the least; or unless the lords of the admiralty, or persons authorized by them, should think fit to grant the same to any ship or vessel of inferior force or burthen, the owner or owners giving bail and security on therein after mentioned. And that the lords of the admiralty might at any time revoke, by an order in writing under their hands, any commission issued forth, either by this or the said former act; but their revocation should be subject to a complaint or appeal to his majesty in council, whose determination thereupon should be final.

Lastly, there was a bill passed in this session relating to our trade in time of war, which was intitled, An act for preventing the importation of the woollen manufactures of France into any of the ports of the Levant, by or on the behalf of any of his majesty's subjects. &c. We have been a good deal surprised, how

any law of this kind should become necessary; for explaining of which I must observe, that before the commencement of the present war the French woollen manufactures were sold cheaper in Turkey than ours could be sold, by which they had ingrossed a very large share of the Turkey trade; but soon after the declaration of war their trade in the Mediterranean was so much interrupted by our ships of war and privateers, notwithstanding their having got possession of Minorca, that they could send no ship to Turkey with any safety; therefore they began to send their woollen manufactures proper for the Turkey market in small craft from Marseilles to Genoa or Leghorn, where they were purchased by the Dutch and even by the English merchants, and from thence conveyed in Dutch or English ships to Turkey, to the great prejudice of our Turkey trade. This was soon discovered, and properly represented by our Turkey company to our board of trade, where luckily presided at that time a nobleman whose knowledge was so extensive, and his public spirit too sanguine, to let such a representation pass without due notice; the consequence of which was the passing of this law, whereby it is enacted, that after the passing of this act, no woollen broad cloth, or woollen goods, of the manufacture of France, shall directly or indirectly be imported or carried into any port or place in the Levant sea, within the limits of the charter of the Turkey company by or on the account of any member of the said company, or any subject of this realm; and several regulations were established for rendering this prohibition effectual; but whether they may prove to be so or no must be left for time to discover.

These were all the bills relating to the war that were brought in and passed into laws during this session; for there was another bill brought in which was entitled, a bill for the more effectually manning of his majesty's navy, and for preventing desertion from the same; and also for the relief and encouragement of the seamen, and others, belonging to ships or vessels in the merchant service. This bill was carried the length of the third reading in the house of commons; but as it was not much countenanced by our ministers, and as several petitions had been presented against it, upon putting the question for its being passed, it met with such opposition that after two

days debate, the question was carried in the negative.

And the only other affair that happened in this session relating to the war was his majesty's message to both houses, presented on the 20th of May to the house of lords by the earl of Holdernesse, and to the house of commons by Mr. Secretary Pitt, by which his majesty informed them of an invasion being intended by France; which message with the resolutions of both houses thereupon, the reader may see in *Land Mag.* 1760, p. 196, 197. But before I conclude my account of this session I must add, that on the 6th of December, 1758, it was unanimously resolved by the house of commons, that the thanks of that house should be given to the ship, admiral Boscawen, and major general Amherst, for the services they had done to their king and country in North America; and also to admiral Osborn, for the services he had done to his king and country in the Mediterranean; which was according to order signified by Mr. Speaker, to admiral Boscawen, in a very elegant speech; and to the two other gentlemen by letter, which speech with their answers the reader may see in *Land Mag.* 1758, p. 637, 638, and in *ibid.* 1759, p. 231, 232. And now I shall conclude with the conclusion of the session, which on the 2d of June 1759, was prorogued, after the royal assent had been given to the bills then ready, and a speech made by the lords commissioners for that purpose appointed, which the reader may see in *Land Mag.* 1759, p. 301, 302.

I shall now give a short account of some remarkable affairs which happened here at home, or in neighbouring countries, during this session, and which had or might have some influence upon the war, but least in Europe. As complaints had been made of the great expence we had been put to during the preceding year, on account of forage, provisions, &c. for our army in Germany it was thought necessary to erect a new office for lessening, if possible, this expence for the future; and Thomas Oby Hunter, Esq; one of the commissioners of the admiralty, having for this purpose been appointed superintendent or director of forage, provisions, necessaries, and extraordinary, for his majesty's combined army, in Germany, under the command of prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, with an allowance of 10l. a day for his trouble and expence, he set

set out on the 10th of January, to take upon him the execution of that office; and sailed through Holland soon after the death of the princess dowager of Orange, who had died at the Hague on the 14th at night. And as there was now a large body of British troops serving in the combined army in Germany under the command of prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, it was thought necessary both by the French and us to have a treaty settled for the exchange or ransom of prisoners.

For this purpose major general Conway on the part of Great Britain, and the marquis du Barail, a major general, on the part of France, were appointed to meet at Sluys a town in Dutch Flanders, who on the 6th of February 1759 agreed upon, and signed a treaty which was to have its full force, and entire execution, between the troops of their Britannic and most christian majesties, in whatever part of the world the belligerent or auxiliary armies of the two nations might be, of which treaty I think it necessary to give some of the principal articles, as follows:

ART. I. All prisoners of war, of what quality, sort, or condition soever, without any exception, made during the present war between the land forces of the two powers, in what country soever it may be, shall be exchanged, or ransomed within the space of one month, to commence from the day of signing the present cartel, as is more fully explained in the 24th article. And the generals commanding the belligerent or auxiliary armies, in what part of the world soever it may be, shall agree upon a place where the first exchange or ransom shall be made, of the prisoners to be on each side reciprocally delivered.

ART. II. All prisoners of war of the said troops without any exception, who shall be made on either side after the first exchange or ransom, shall be sent back *bona fide*, fifteen days after their detention, or as soon as may be, by exchange of prisoners of like ranks or equal value or others making compensation for the difference, or shall pay their ransom upon the terms hereafter mentioned; viz. German florins, at the rate of sixty kreutzers each, making two livres, ten sols, French money, or two shillings and two pence farthing English.

ART. III. A register book shall be kept of the prisoners made by the belligerent and auxiliary armies, in which

the numbers sent back on each side in every month shall be specified, in order that upon the first day of every subsequent month, there may be transmitted on each side, a list of those who shall have been received and returned, in order that within eight days afterwards, the exceeding numbers which one side may owe to the other may be exactly and without difficulty paid. The advance money which shall have been made to the prisoners, shall also be then reckoned, that it may be re-imbursed at the same time, and all accounts settled and discharged without being carried to the next month. And upon the first exchange or ransom of prisoners on each side, the advances which may have been made to them, shall be liquidated according to true lists which shall be produced.

ART. V. And to the end that no difficulty or dispute may arise, either with respect to the posts or ranks of officers on either side, or to the ransoms which ought to be paid for each of them, it has been thought proper to specify the posts and ranks which are in the belligerent and auxiliary armies, and to fix the prices of them as follows.

After this article follows a state or tariff, as the French call it, of the particular sums to be paid by way of ransom for the officers and men of both sides, according to each man's respective rank in the army to which he belongs.

ART. XVIII. All those who have different posts shall pay their ransoms upon the footing of the highest post they hold, and in proportion thereto shall be exchanged, or shall pay their ransoms, without any officer made prisoner on either side being obliged to be exchanged, or pay ransom upon an higher footing than of the rank in which he was employed in the army, or in places.

ART. XXI. The volunteers serving in the armies who have no rank, shall be immediately returned on both sides, and shall have the liberty of continuing to serve in the armies to which they belong, but those who have rank shall be exchanged as the troops of the said armies.

ART. XXII. The provost-general, his lieutenants, and other officers and gardes de la comptable, the auditor-general, his lieutenant, the judge advocate and others, the director, secretaries and clerks of the war-office, secretaries to the generals, and intendants, &c.

the treasurers, to the commissaries general, and other secretaries; the chaplains, ministers, post masters, their clerks, couriers and postillions; physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, directors, and other officers serving in the hospitals or armies; the masters of the horse, stewards, valets de chambre, and other servants, shall not be subject to be made prisoners of war, and shall be sent back as soon as possible.

ART. XXIV. The exchanges and ransoms of prisoners, as well the first as the subsequent, shall be made man for man, and officer for officer of equal posts, till there shall be no more of the like rank remaining in the armies or prisons, and after all the said exchanges shall have been made of the officers that shall be found, officer for officer, and of troopers, dragoons, and soldiers, for as many men of the like sort; if it then be found that one of the two parties hath still remaining more officers than soldiers, or more soldiers than officers, it shall be allowed to give officers for troopers, dragoons, or soldiers, according to the tariff inserted in the present cartel; and if after all the exchanges shall have been made in the above manner, one of the two parties find they have still prisoners remaining, whom they may not have been able to have exchanged, the other party may have them again, paying for the ransoms, and to this effect an account shall be drawn up and delivered on each side, of the numbers and qualities of the prisoners which shall have been made, as well in battles and rencounters, as in the cities, forts and places which shall have been taken.

ART. XXXII. If it should happen that there be any officer whose ransom is not regulated by the present cartel, or any difficulty should arise, it shall be settled by both sides, and what shall be so resolved on, shall be considered and observed as if the same had been inserted in the present treaty, pursuant to the certificates which shall be given thereof by the generals of the armies, or governors and commandants of places.

And to this treaty there is added a separate article as follows:

"We farther declare in the names of their majesties, that they will immediately appoint commissaries, who shall meet as soon as can be, in such place or places as shall be thought proper, in order to regulate the sums which shall be

found due on each part, as well for the ransom as for the subsistence of prisoners of war, previous to the signing the present cartel, or for any monies advanced to them, and the sums which shall appear due on either side for the said ransoms, subsistence, or advance-money as above, shall immediately after the settling of the said accounts, be duly and without difficulty paid.

As this treaty was published here in French and English, I suspect that it was originally drawn up in the French language, as many of our late treaties have been, which our ministers perhaps submitted to, because their master understood French better than he did English; but it is a scandalous custom, and as we have now got a British-born king upon the throne, I hope the custom will be no longer continued; I hope it will be resolved, never to have any treaty, or any memorial to or from a foreign minister drawn up in the French language. The Latin is the proper language for such a purpose; but if we must negotiate and treat in a living language, the Italian is the most proper; because there is no prince or state in Italy, that can pretend to any sort of equality with the sovereign of the British dominions. I must likewise observe, that by this treaty the ransom of several sorts of inferior officers, and of all the private men in the respective armies, is settled at a month's pay; now as I have always heard, that the French pay is not near so good as the English, we shall be great sufferers by this settlement, if no care has been taken to provide some way for this difference, as there is no article in this treaty for such a purpose; and no man can pretend to be certain, that the balance of prisoners will, at the end of every month, be in our favour.

Whether we have any treaty or cartel with the French for seamen, is what I cannot tell. From the multitude of French seamen we have prisoners in England, one would be apt to conclude, that we have not any such treaty; and yet from the cartel ships often going to and coming from France, we must suppose, that there is some sort of agreement upon this head between us; but whatever it may be, it can have no such separate article as the abovementioned. The cause of this may perhaps proceed from the French court's still insisting, that their seamen taken by us before the declaration

claration of war cannot be deemed prisoners of war, but ought to have been set at liberty as soon as brought ashore; and indeed, in the common way of making reprisals, it is not usual to detain either the officers or men belonging to the ships taken by way of reprisals unless the reprisals be made for the subjects of one state detained or murdered by the subjects of another. But war may be declared by deeds as well as by words: The French had by their deeds declared war against us; and we took this as the most ready method of declaring war in the same way against them; and as they abandoned such numbers of their poor subjects, and left them to be preserved from starving by the charity and generosity of this nation, they ought to make good the whole expence we have been at upon that account; and I hope will be made to do so by an express article in the next treaty of peace, as it is incumbent upon us to make them acknowledge the justice and regularity of our conduct in that respect, which they have been at so much pains to misrepresent at every court in Europe.

Among the supplies granted by parliament I have stated the large sum granted, January 29th, to the king of Prussia. This grant was made in pursuance of a new treaty between their Britannic and Prussian majesties, which was signed at London, December 7th, and the ratifications exchanged soon after, if not before the beginning of the year 1759; which treaty the reader may see in Lond. Mag. 1759, p. 111; so that we now became sensible, if it was possible for any thing to make us sensible, that in order to defend Hanover, we had by our treaty with Prussia, in 1756, undertaken to defend Prussia; and indeed this must have been the consequence of any confederacy we could form upon the continent of Europe for the defence of Hanover, unless that confederacy was near strong enough to defend itself against any that should join with France in attacking it; but as all our treaties with Prussia have been published, it is surprising that any gentleman should pretend that our late treaties with him are annual. The subsidy article in this last treaty, and in that of April preceding, is annual it is true, but by our general guarantee in 1756, we are obliged to furnish him yearly whilst the war lasts, with that, or a larger sum,

if it should be absolutely necessary for his defence, and we should be any way able to raise it; and the other articles in both these treaties of 1758, are perpetual during the present war; therefore we forfeit our engagement if we conclude a peace with France without the consent of the king of Prussia, unless he should unreasonably refuse to consent, which shews that we ought to be more cautious of entering into any alliances or guaranties than we have been for many years past, and never without an evident and an immediate advantage in trade, which is the only advantage we can reap by an alliance with any power upon earth; for as to a balance of power in Europe, those who are next in danger, may always depend upon our assistance, without any previous treaty for that purpose; and the history of Charles the Great of France may shew us that this island may remain in perfect tranquillity, though the greatest part of Europe should be subjected to the absolute power of one sole monarch; for rapid conquests are always with more difficulty preserved than they are achieved.

At the same time that we found ourselves thus involved in the defence of the king of Prussia, our disputes with the Dutch became every day more serious; for as the princess governante was now dead, the French party in Holland from thence gathered so much strength, that they would not be satisfied with any thing our government or people could do for preventing their being interrupted in their lawful trade by our privateers. For this purpose our merchants had, in March, renewed, by advertisement in our news papers, their proffered reward of soul for detecting and convicting any man that should be guilty of piratically plundering any neutral ship at sea; and our government having had information that one Nicholas Wingfield and one Adams Hyde, commanders of two small privateers, had been guilty of piratically plundering a Dutch ship at sea of 20 casks of butter, they were apprehended, prosecuted at the government's expence, convicted on the 9th of March, and hanged on the 27th; and on the end of the same month a decree of our court of admiralty by which the cargo of the *Maria Theresa* a rich Dutch ship, had been condemned, was reversed, with costs, by our lords of appeal, because it was not proved that the cargo was the enemy's property,

* See Lond. Mag. 1761, p. 543.

† See ibid. 1762, p. 593.

though it consisted of the produce of the French West-India islands, to which the Dutch were never allowed to trade in time of peace.

Yet notwithstanding all these endeavours to give the Dutch merchants satisfaction as to their lawful trade, these merchants, instigated by their own avarice and the French party in that republic, as well as the French minister at the Hague, went on with their complaints, and prevailed with the States General to send three deputies to England, to require the release of all their ships that had been detained on account of having French property on board. Upon this occasion we may believe, that the French were not forgetful of their own interest, which was, if possible, to blow these coals of dissension up to a flame, therefore, in order to prevent the States General, or their deputies, from giving up any point contended for by the Dutch merchants, which the French knew we neither could nor would grant, M. d'Affry, their minister at the Hague presented a menacing memorial, of which the reader may see the substance in ditto Mag. p. 279.

In the mean time these deputies had set out for London, and on the 17th of April they had a private audience of the king, when, upon delivering their credentials, they made a very polite speech to his majesty, and received as polite an answer, which the reader may see in ditto Mag. p. 273, though, about the very time of their arrival, one of the pretended Dutch ships, called the *America*, which they said come to relash, was most justly, with her cargo, condemned by our lords commissioners of appeal, wholly shewn, that, though our government was ready to give all just satisfaction to the Dutch merchants, yet they had resolved not to sacrifice the safety of this nation to their avarice. However, these disputes continued under negotiation during conference of parliament, and what happened afterwards I shall hereafter give in a more ample manner, to the full of the history of the war for last year, I gave an account of an edict being passed for the embargo of French ships. Among the many good regulations established by that act, there was one for making our seamen, when they, in consequence of their wages, to remain with us, &c.

Appendix, 1762.

* See ditto Mag. 1759. p. 116. † See ditto, p. 27. ‡ See ditto, 1761, p. 533.

† See ditto, 1759, p. 117.

any part of it they pleased to their wives, children, parents, or other friends, in any part of Great Britain; and it seems an account was kept of the remittances that had been thus made by such seamen as had received some part of the wages due to them, at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Sheerness, from December 11, 1758, to March 10, 1759; from which account it appeared, that of 1497 men that had received their wages at these three ports, 1134 had remitted according to the directions of this act, 1543 l. which was more than one half of what they had received; and that of this sum of 1543 l. the sum of 994 5s. was remitted by seamen to their friends in England, and 549 l. was remitted by seamen to their friends in Scotland.

[To be continued in our Magazine for January.]

Abstract of A Letter to a Merchant at Bristol, concerning a Petition of S. T. Esq. for an exclusive Trade to the River Senegal.

TO this pamphlet is prefixed the petition which is the subject of the letter-writer's enquiry, affecting, in general, "That Thomas Cumming, of London, merchant, in the year 1736, proposed to several of the ministers of state, a plan for the reduction of the island of Senegal and the French settlements there, which was approved by many of the great officers of the marine and navy departments, and Mr. secretary Pitt repeatedly declared, That if the said Thomas Cumming succeeded, he would procure for him a grant of an exclusive trade to this acquisition for a certain number of years, which promise he pretended to be confirmed by a letter under Mr. Pitt's own hand-writing, dated Whitehall, the 9th of February, 1737, in the following terms:

"My Good and worthy friend,
I am writing this letter to you merely to repeat to you upon paper what I have said with great sincerity to you in conversation, namely, that I have so good an opinion of your integrity, and think the service you are going upon to Africa so likely to prove beneficial to the public, that in case success attends your endeavours, I promise you my best assistance in obtaining an exclusive charter in your favour for a limited term of years with regard to that vein of trade, which your

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Industry

industry and risks shall have opened to your country. Averse as I always shall be to exclusive charters in general, I think your case a just exception; so wishing cordially the favour of Providence on your undertaking, I remain with much esteem your sincere and faithful friend,

That in consequence of these assurances, and an agreement made with the said Thomas Cumming, of being allowed one moiety of the profits to arise from the above trade, the petitioner fitted out, with the greatest secrecy, (not so much as applying in the manner prescribed in the prize-act for a grant of the expected conquest, or even taking out the necessary letters of marque,) five armed vessels, at the expence of six thousand pounds, by means of which, and the influence of the aforesaid Cumming with the Moorish queen, he craves leave to alledge, that this important attack was rendered effectual, in proof whereof he asserts, "that the said Tho. Cumming prevented the Moors from joining the French on our approach, and that his vessels beat off the enemy's small craft, that were placed above the bar, covering the march of our forces eleven miles up the river, when the men of war, and even the Swan sloop, lay useless in the offing." From these premises, therefore, the petitioner hopes for redress, which he thinks the more his due, as the sum advanced in fitting out the vessels "has now been disbursed above four years, for which he has not received any compensation except prize money."

Such is the substance of the petition, to which the Letter Writer replies, that "Mr. T—'s claim being originally founded on Mr. Cumming's merit in having first proposed this matter to the ministry, the affair could not have been thought so meritorious as to engage Mr. Pitt to promise him an exclusive trade to the river Senegal, if such promise had ever been made, which he doubts both because it was contrary to law, and beyond Mr. Pitt's power, and because Mr. Pitt, in the letter Mr. T— refers to, only mentions, that he would use his interest for that purpose."

That Mr. Cumming, besides the plan proposed, promised very great assistance from the Moor king of Legibalie, with whom he pretended great interest, but which he was so far from fulfilling, that

on his application to the Moors he was not able even to obtain a pilot, and that the only consequence of their calling at Legibalie was giving an opportunity to king Mustar, to send an express to the French governor, letting him know the English were coming against him—as Mr. Cumming, therefore, failed in his part of the agreement, he thinks Mr. Pitt, even if he had ever made such a promise, had a right to recede from it.

That with respect to Mr. T—, if the fitting out vessels for the government's service, shall be thought a sufficient plea to obtain the privilege of an exclusive trade to such of our new conquests as shall remain to us, monopolies will be very common, as he can mention many gentlemen who have fitted out vessels for that purpose, the outfit of one of which singly has amounted to more than the whole sum disbursed by Mr. T—.

That it is moreover well known to all persons conversant in ship-building, that five vessels of the same burthen, and as completely armed in all points as Mr. T—'s, might have been fitted out for half the sum—That what service these vessels performed is to be attributed to the marines, &c. and officers out of the king's ships by whom they were manned and commanded—That out of the five ships only four sailed, one having remained at Spithead for want of hands to navigate her—That of the captains of these four, only two [viz. Mr. Finch and Mr. Moody] would venture over the bar in their vessels, the others remained on board the Marwich man of war, alledging, that they came not to fight, but to trade—That there is reason to think, the masters of Mr. T—'s vessels thought trade the sole business of their voyage, as they knew their vessels to be loaded with goods for that purpose, and that they actually did trade to great advantage. That Mr. T— ought to be contented with the profits he derived from the said trade, and the sum of near 4000 l. paid him in prize-money, though as having taken out no letters of marque, he was not legally entitled to it.

That, exclusive of this, he has obtained many lucrative commissions from the minister, which, undoubtedly, are to be considered as a compensation of his expence, and if he has not received a proper recompence for the use of his vessels, that the road for application still lies

ies open to him, which no man is better acquainted with than Mr. T—.

Upon the whole then, the letter-writer thinks that if Mr. T— has any further demand to make by virtue of his agreement, it can be only to one moiety of Mr. Cumming's pension, which he leaves them to settle in any manner they shall think proper.

A D R E A M.

AFTER the fatigue of a very restless night, I fell towards morning into a slumber, when my fancy represented to me a small island, like that of Bass near Scotland; scarce accessible, by reason of its rocky shore, rising high amidst a tempestuous sea. In the middle of the ascent on the south side, was a large natural grotto; which, with admirable art, had been wrought into a temple worthy of antient Rome. A grove of myrtles shaded the entrance; and halcyons nested along the strand. On a frieze above the door, there were in legible characters; *Paci et concordia S.*

Clemency and Moderation, arrayed in white veils, each with a caduceus in her hand, waited at the top of a flight of steps to introduce strangers or absentees into the dome. At the bottom Security sat on a rostrated column, to which vessels were wont to be moored; she leaned on an anchor, and viewed with placid countenance, the distant tempest. Concord sat by her side, on a fascine, bound not with twigs, but with doubled wires; and touched her harp with delightful harmony. Within the door, Peace kept her court; she sat on a chair of state reclining on her elbow, with an onyx phial of balm in her hand, treading burnished weapons under her feet. A fountain played before her, and bedewed the olive trees round its margin. Industry and commerce stood behind her; the one with a flail and patera of honey; the other with an oar, and a purse suspended to it. Adjacent to these sat Plenty, with her double horn and full lap; and, in careless sportive mien, Joy, crowned with flowers. On one side, Knowledge was busy in trimming her lamp; on the other, Equity, in applying her compasses to the claims of communities and individuals; and the whole sisterhood of Arts found cheerful employment in the cells round the temple.

In the circumference of the fountain,

seats were placed for about fifteen commanders of ships; by which I was inclined to understand, when I had examined the arms embroidered on the backs of those chairs, fifteen potentates of Europe. Very few of those seats were filled; and the Dane was in the act of quitting his, to commit his bark to the storm which larger vessels had with difficulty weathered.

Meanwhile the din of war upon the ocean was increasing: I heard from afar the roar of eddying winds, the loud echo of cannon, the cries of anguish and despair: Peace rose from her seat, and said, "Is there none of you that can be mediator? Nor, that can stop the effusion of human blood?" Silence at first ensued. At length the Pope shook his triple crown; and answered for himself; "I have suffered sufficiently, in only endeavouring to quench the flames of Corsica." The Hollander chuckled; "May the fray, quoth he, be perpetual, so that my dykes be undisturbed: It empties my warehouse, and fills my coffers." The Savoyard winked, and pointed at his bales of velvet. The Grand Turk in commiseration of Christendom, was rising from his pillow; when the christian pontiff, in high disdain, forbade his interposition; "To thy nest, caitiff, and know, that the blessing of the peace-maker is a gospel-blessing; in which the circumcised never can have part."

He would have said more; but a great buzza without doors turned the attention of the whole assembly. The Muscovite and Swede had just gained the shore; and the former, attended by his consort and miss, was climbing the clift to invite other vessels, that were tost on the main, to this calm and happy retreat. I caught the sounds from his speaking-trumpet, "Hoe! Brother Prussian, furl sail, and come in! O Hoe! cousin Saxon! A-lee, a-lee,—Hip! Will you not hear? You fury of Hungary! Come and anchor here!" The words were scarce uttered, when the good man tumbled down the precipice; whether giddy, or pushed, was not expedient for Peace to inquire: But he fell: And his consort dropt a tear after him; yet said he deserved his fall. Then, having placed a guard upon miss, she strode majestically to the steps; met the Dane in his exit, gave him her hand, and led him back to the temple; In

which, though neither Moderation nor Security would consent to be her officers, she gained admission, and took her seat, without looking for the gratulations either of Equity, or of Joy, upon the occasion.

My attention was soon turned to the harbour again, where acclamations were doubled, and almost rent the sky. A cavalier, distinguished by two broad ribbands on his shoulder, was turning the windlass with all his might, to draw a splendid yacht to shore. It was the *St. George*, a lion decorated its prow. Along-side were several small boats in tow; laden with the spoils of Bengal, of the Havana, and the silver of Potosi. Great part of the crew were loud for keeping the sea; bidding defiance to the caprices of Neptune, Mars, or Fortune. If the former seer, a mariner respectable for his knowledge and magnanimity, might take the helm again, all the Mexican ports and treasures, they said, might be their own. But these were unable, by their wishes, and even by their oars to push the vessel from the creek. Apollo, in the shape of a young graceful prince, came himself to the helm, and steered the vessel, till it bore upon the Strand: When Security moored it to her column.

With this arrived the *St. Denis*, a stately frigate; its ensign a flower de luce: She had had encounters, but had gained by them no treasure: Two of her masts had been splintered; great part of her rigging destroyed; only her hull remained entire: She towed several prames, which she had laden with grapples and other implements for boarding the *St. George*, and with fetters, an useless provision, for the *St. George's* crew. Her mariners shewed famine in their faces, they cursed their captain's mistresses, who, without knowledge of a chart, had assumed the direction of a rudder. But they bragged with enthusiasm of the glory of their captain, who was snoring in his cabin with a bottle at his elbow.

The *St. James*, a large and rich galleon, was the next that made land. She had suffered damage in her upper deck; the main-mast was tottering, and its sail quite gone: A man was hanging at the

yard-arm, whom I supposed to be the boatswain, Squillacio, a name held in great detestation by the whole crew. Her captain, with the tremulous knees of a petit maitre, and with the ferocious look of a Biscayner, was stamping upon the deck; "No, I will give full scope to my greatness*. Poltrons! Why have ye not brought me the little king captive?"—Mercury laughed, and presented him with a cross bow, for shooting out the eyes of tapestry kings. He then descended to land with a genuine air of Spanish grandeur.

On the other side of the creek, a Lisbon merchant was stepping out of his tartane, leaning on the shoulders of an English soldier. Pale was his look, yet his eyes spoke joy; there seemed a struggle in his mind, as though labouring to throw off his fright. He called *St. Christopher*, and all the saints, to witness, "that though the ambush in the vineyard was terrible, yet he thought it was nothing to the horrors of a wreck."

An imperial galleot and a privateer sloop, came now in view, slowly sailing into port. In the first, an amazon clad in armour had command; a very Camilla in appearance, if a matron may be called Camilla; not without remains of beauty, which not years, but care, and the pangs of fruitless revenge, had impaired. She had cause enough to wish for this shore; but she abhorred the thought of rest, if rest must be given to Mezentio too.—In her vessel she had brought a Saxon count, who had lost his own, by the privateer's running foul upon it.

Mezentio, the commander of the privateer, might at first sight be known for a hero. He had some scars, the marks of honourable defeats; but many laurels rewarded of victories. He beckoned to his chief purser, an Englishman; and frowned to find the sinews of War obstructed. Glory, with quivering wings, welcomed him to shore: Her trumpet swelled its most awful notes.

The procession of these worthies to the temple was now beginning. I longed to see the manner of their admission, and the honours paid to each by the genius of the place. But of this I was disap-

* Sublime language, familiar to the court of Madrid. See a note delivered to Mr. Pitt by the Count de Fuentes, September, 1761. "His Catholic Majesty, giving full scope to his Greatness, would, &c."

pointed: The thunder of the cannon at the Tower, and in the Park, on the signing of the preliminaries, awakened me from my dream.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

A Writer in your Magazine of September last has begun a debate about the price of Turkey cloth, with a column upon modern paradoxes. Half a page upon plum-pudding would have been as congruous an exordium. Excuse my laughing. I shall only take notice of his fifth paradox, and say in answer, that Sir William Petty informs us, the clothier remarked near a century ago, that cheap corn made dear labour. And Sir William Temple, that the necessities of life must be made dear, to enforce men to industry and parsimony; since in Ireland, where people can live by working only two days in a week, they are lazy, and work no more. Hence his modern paradox appears to be antient wisdom, at least so far as it may be supposed to comport with common sense.

He had asserted that our taxes on necessities made the difference between the price of French and English cloth in Turkey; that is, rendered ours dearer than the French: His antagonist signified it was owing to the enhancement of money in France, from $22\frac{1}{2}$ livres to $54\frac{1}{2}$. See the table below.

That he declares is impossible. We shall prove he is mistaken. In the year 1620 Scipio Gramont secretary to Lewis XIIth's privy council, wrote a treatise upon the king's revenue, which was printed the same year, the first edition of which I have before me §. In this book he informs us the price of a day's labour was from 15 to 20 sous. There was coined out of the mark of fine silver then $22\frac{1}{2}$ livres, now $54\frac{1}{2}$; hence the day's labour was then from 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterl. to 2s. 1d. $\frac{1}{2}$. The general price of a day's labour now in France, is from 6 to 12 sous, or on the medium 4 d. 1. sterling, but then they work for it 14 hours, instead of only 12 hours as in England. I shall leave you, Sir, and your readers, to judge, what is become of his impossibility.

§ See his *Political Arithmetic*.
Ireland.

† See his *Letter to the Lord Lieutenant of*
Ireland.

§ Entitled *Denier Royale*, printed at Paris, 1620, the first edition.

To corroborate Gramont's testimony, I shall cite a great authority, viz. The British Merchant. "Of late years, says he, French crown pieces being made of the same value as ours, and raised from sixty to one hundred sols; and the manufacturers, soldiers, servants, day-labourers, and other working people, earning no more sols, or pence, by the day, than they did formerly, the price of labour is thereby so much lessened, that one may affirm for truth, that they generally have their work done for half we pay for ours. For although provisions be as dear at Paris as they are at London, it is certain, that in most of their provinces they are very cheap; and that they buy beef and mutton for half the price we pay for it here. Their common people live upon roots, cabbage, and other herbage: Four of their large provinces subsist entirely upon chestnuts, and the best of them eat bread made of barley, millet, turkey, and black corn, so that their wages used to be small in comparison of ours. — But the price of meat and wheat little concern the manufacturers, as they generally drink nothing but water—or water passed through the husks of grapes, which is called *beuvrage*, on which account they save a great deal, but it is well known our people spend half their money in drink. — Their soldiers pay is 3d. a day, ours 8d. hence it is plain work in France is done for little more than a third part of what it is done for in England; and I am confident, it is so in most parts of their manufactures, of which I could give many instances. For example, sorting rags in the paper mills, there 1d. $\frac{1}{2}$ a day, here 4d. Again there has been a remarkable alteration in the French coins, since we had any dealings with them, which is the thing of the utmost moment to commerce. The French crown contains 5 livres and 100 pence; before the war the same crown contained only three livres and 60 pence. They are of equal weight and value with ours. A livre is worth just a shilling, and a shilling a livre. I beg pardon for this nicety, but I think the fate of Great-Britain, in point of trade, doth, in great measure, depend on it. Before the war, if I bought any thing in France, which cost me a livre, I paid

eighteen pence English for it: If I buy now the same thing for a livre, I pay but one shilling for it; which renders all their manufactures very cheap; for as their workmen receive no more sols, or pence, for their day's work, or wages, than they did formerly, they sell their commodities for no more sols. Therefore if I bought a yard of linen cloth heretofore for a livre, it cost me then eighteen pence; and now buying the yard of the same linen for a livre still, it costs me but a shilling. So that what natives and foreigners gave an ounce and a half of silver for formerly, they now purchase for an ounce of silver. If this was the case then, and accomplished in so few years, why may not commodities have fallen from $54\frac{1}{2}$ to $22\frac{1}{2}$ on s since 1610, or 1620? Or why not have fallen from 1610 to 1700, $\frac{1}{2}$, as well as from 1700 to 1743 when the British merchant wrote. Savary observes, that from 1684 the price of Turkey cloth at Marseilles fell from 14s. a yard ster-

ling to 8s. and 6d. which is near $\frac{1}{2}$. I trust these evidences will fully convince your readers; but am well satisfied, they will never convert, however they may convict, your writer, and my antagonist.

adly. The next thing to be examined is, what taxes the English labourer and the French each pay; that we may discover, whether it is taxes have raised the price of labour in England, so as to enable the French merchant to sell his cloth cheaper in Turkey, than the English do. As when motion was denied, the philosopher got up and walked, so I shall give you an account of a French and Englishman's income and expences, by which, Sir, you and your readers will be still better able to judge, whether greater taxes on the consumption of labourers, &c. in England render Turkey cloth so dear in England, that the French are thereby enabled to undersell us in the Turkey market.

The acquisitions or income of an English labouring family on an average, are 8s. a week

Art.	His weekly Consumpt.	as follows,	per annum,	l.	s.	d.
1. Bread, flour, oatmeal,	2s.	6d.		6	10	0
2. Roots, greens, beans, pease, fruit,	5d.			1	3	10
3. Firing 6d. candle 3d. soap 2 d.	= 11 d.			2	9	10
4. Milk 1d. butter 1d. cheese 5d.	= 8d.			2	0	1
5. Flesh 8d. rent 6d. pins, worsted, thread,	1 d. = 1s. 1d.			2	16	4
6. Cloaths, repairs, bedding, shoes,	1s.			2	12	0
7. Salt, beer, exotics, vinegar, spices,	8d. $\frac{1}{2}$			1	11	5
8. Midwives, churching, lying-in				0	12	6

Taxes on the above consumption

9. On malt 4s. 1d. salt 1s. 8d. soap and candles 3s. leather 1s. sundries 2d.	0	11	0
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Net income 19 9 0

N. B. Tax about $\frac{1}{2}$ s.

The acquisitions or income of a French labouring family on an average liv. sou d.

are per annum according to Frenchville and marshal Vauban, about

5 l. 15 s. 8 d. sterling $\frac{1}{2}$ s.	143	0	0
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1. Bread 3 l. a day at a sous or 1 a lb.

2. Bacon, beef, and mutton 3 lb. a week, at 2s. 3d. a lb.

3. Drink, a sou a day, ster. $\frac{1}{4}$

4. Fire and candle

5. House rent, 5 s. 6d. sterling, near

6. Cloaths and wooden shoes

7. Eggs, butter, cheese, milk, oil, lard

8. So left only for salt, pole tax, and taille

	143	0	0
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See British Merchant, vol. I. Gramont, abbe St. Pierre, marshal Vauban, Le Reformateur, St. Maur de Pre, Les Elements du Commerce, Helvetius, &c.

† See his Dict. Paris ed. 3 vol. in fol. printed 1748, under the trade of Marseilles.

§ See an enquiry into the Finances of France in 2 vol. 4to, printed at Basil, 1758.

N. B.

N. B. But Le Reformateur says, he pays taille 15 liv. pole tax 4 l. 1 tale table 15 l. 1 for his saltings 25 liv. equal to 46 l. 6s. sterling, thirty seven shillings and six pence, near $\frac{1}{2}$ of his whole consumption; if he has four children he pays 66 liv. In time of war double taille and capitation, which then amounts to above half his earnings.

But the French manufacturers and labourers in cities and the country pay also a tax on oil, tallow, soap, candles, so that both the last are near as dear as in England, though their natural price is not half so much; as also on leather, linen, and woollen. There is also a duty on all wines paid by the maker and many afterwards, so that in some places they are raised to ten times their natural value. The duties collected at the gates of the cities and towns, are taxes on all cattle, fowls, fish fresh and salt, barley, oats, legumes, butter, cheese, eggs, fruits, strong liquors, wine, beer, cyder, firing, wood for manufac-

ture, tobacco &c. &c. sterling duty 2 lb 1. In short, the wages of the poor are so small, and their taxes so high, that it is amazing they can live; but it may be rather said they starve through life than live.

I am afraid I have transgressed the bounds of your paper, so must leave the rest to next month. As I constantly take in your magazine I expect from your impartiality you will publish this, as I never troubled you before, though your reader for many years past. I am

Your humble servant,
Trowbridge, WILLIAM TEMPLE,
Wilt., Dec. 6, 1762.

A TABLE of the Enhancements of their Coin in France.

Ann.	l.	s.	d.	Ann.	l.	s.	d.	Ann.	l.	s.	d.
1602 the mark	20	5	4	1703	34	0	0	1723	74	3	7
1636	23	10	0	1709	36	0	0	1724	53	9	0
1641	26	10	0	1712	42	10	10	1726	37	1	9
1655	28	10	0	1715	34	18	0				
1692	30	0	0		40	0	0				
1699	33	10	0	1719	50	12	4				
1701	32	16	0	1720	60	0	0				

From 1726 to the year 1762 51 3 5, that is, the mark of fine silver. The standard mark is only 49 l. 16 s.

Le Gramont, Le Blanc, St. Maur de Pré, &c. N. B. The par of the grand ecu of six livres is now 4 s. 10 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ sterling, by which I have calculated. See also Essays on Agriculture and Commerce, translated from the French.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

I Have often asked myself the question, when I have made one of the audience at either theatre, whether the king in the play, who seemed so happy in his station, was not something mortified, at the dropping of the curtain, to find himself dethroned? and I confess I could not help thinking, that Macbeth at the Blue Posts, among a parcel of neighbouring mechanicks, taking a swig from a full pot of entire, was not one half so happy, as when he is drinking to his imaginary nobles upon the stage, out of an empty goblet of wine. And indeed, I

have observed among those gentry that attend upon the theatrical monarch, who answer to our lords in waiting, persons who appear in rich clothes, without having a word to say during the whole performance; I say, I have observed among these, sir, that they are often unwilling to drop their character at the Goose and Gridiron, which they had filled with so much satisfaction to themselves at the theatre-royal. I have seen one of these lords of three hours, strut about the room, in his woollen cap, and leathern-apron, with the same consciousness of dignity, and fine clothes, that he had, the same evening, in his rich brocade, or trumpeter-like laced suit. He

• Printed at Paris, 1756.

† See Potinger's Account of French Taxes, printed 1760; also the marshal Vauban's Royal Tyth, Frenchville, the abbe St. Pierre, &c. &c. who say, a million of families in France have not above the value of two pounds of bread a day to subsist on. For more of these things, see Gramont, abbe St. Pierre, marshal Vauban, Frenchville, Helvetius, de l'Esprit, St. Maur de Pré, &c. &c.

See an enquiry into the Finances of France in a vol. 4to. printed at Bath, 1758.

N. B.

has played at cribbage, as if he conceived himself at Arthur's, and when he takes up his pipe, you would swear he took it for the reward of the household's rod, or for a chamberlain's. Thus, some incline men to think, that many of our militia captains, lieutenant, and ensigns, that are or will shortly be disbanded, must have much the same feelings with the heroes of the stage, upon the loss of their short-lived exaltation. Such of them as return to their station behind the counter will, no doubt, retain much of their military manners for some time; and we shall find them labouring to show, by their carriage in their respective trades, that once a captain, always a captain; in order for the future to relate to the title only of the officer, but to the behaviour. Capt. Topknot, when he is serving out a yard of ribbon to a fair customer, you will imagine, expects she is to weave it into a cockade for his hat; or when he is tying on a pair of gloves upon her white arms, it will appear as if he thought she lady was his partner at a ball; and you would hardly be surprised, if you went to hear him call out to his journeyman, with their glove sticks and yard-wands in their hands, "Play lady Harrington's minuet!" If you desire hear Haddock, the fishmonger, to send you home half a score of herrings, or an hundred of sprats, he will receive your orders as if they were given in the field, and come from his commanding officer. Should ensign Cabbage, the taylor, bring home a suit of regimentals to an officer in the regulars, it is ten to one but he will wait upon him in his own, to try them on; and it is no less odds, but when they are both in the soldiers' uniform, you will be at a loss to distinguish which is the officer and which is the taylor. When I go to any of Colonel Wolfe's picture auctions, I shall expect to find he has forgot the vulgar way in use among his brethren of the vocation, of spattering out a going, a going, a going, with such vehement precipitation, as if they were afraid some person would bid another pound, before they can have a pretence to knock down the picture exposed to sale. And we shall no doubt hear the colonel inform the by-standers, that he is going to knock down Venus de Medicis, or the Holy Family, with the formality and gravity becoming an officer in so high a station. The captain too, who shall return to the farm, from

whence he came, like the Roman dictator, to serve his country, will follow his plough, as if he was marching behind a field piece, and will throw about his dung with a superior dignity.

I hope, however, that these military mechanics, and tradesmen, will lay aside some of the qualifications of an officer, with their cockade and sword; such as whoring, drinking, swearing, gaming, and deluding young girls, and not think of exerting these accomplishments till they are again called forth to serve their country. The drunken colonel, behind the counter, will be but a small recommendation to his shop; nor will cursing and swearing prove the goodness and cheapness of any commodity to one single customer; and should the captain in Cheapside be carried, among a pack of gamesters, before the gaming alderman, for being caught at the gaming table, it would be no great means of raising his credit in the way of his trade, and though he should chance to be a lucky man, he would find it hard to preserve the character, in the city phrase, of a good man among some of his neighbours. I must add too, that I cannot think wenching will sit well upon the copper captain, without his red coat, fierce cockade fixed to a hat with an impudent cock, his sword with the dangling sword knot, emblem of himself, and his shoulder knot proclaiming him a servant to the ladies.

I am yours, &c.
Original Letter from Princess Elizabeth to Lord Clarendon.

My lord, Ferris, July 25, 1662.
HAYING entrusted Mr. William Sandys to solicit the confirmation of a patent which I received from the late king of blessed memory for my allowance; I hope your lordship will be so just and favorable to afford me your concurrence therein, and do make my addresses to you with more confidence, considering the real affection you have most generously expressed towards the queen my mother, during her life, in permission to it is not altogether exact, and may be derived on me, as my relation to her most obligeth me to be, my lord, your affectionate friend and servant, ELIZABETH.
To the Hon. the Lord of Clarendon, &c.
To the Hon. the Lord of Clarendon, &c.

As we have hitherto given every thing material that has been written, pro and con, on the Subject of Hemlock (See our Vol. for 1757, p. 337. 1760, p. 96, 477, 48. 1761, p. 189, 656, 683, 719—721. 1762, p. 213, 240) we think it an act of justice to observe, that Mr. Guy, has lately published in his Practical Observations on Cancer &c. some Remarks on the Effects of that Plant, and has shown it, by many Cases, to be inefficacious in Cancerous Complaints.

HE says, "It has been tried by the most judicious practitioners in most of the hospitals in Great-Britain, as well as in private practice, to its utmost extent, without a single instance of success in either of those disorders, so far as I have been able to inform myself.—In Ireland, I am told by an eminent surgeon*, who very lately came to consult me on a cancerous complaint, that he had seen it employed in more than three hundred cases without any good effect. It also appears from a treatise lately published on the diseases of women, by Dr. Astruc, royal professor of physic in Paris, and physician to the king of France, that the Hemlock has been for some time past given at Paris, in the cases recommended by Dr. Storck, but the success has not answered their expectations, although he observes that the climate differs but little from that of Vienna.

Repeated disappointments occasioned doubts, whether we were possessed of the true species of Hemlock intended by Dr. Storck, or whether the plant might not derive, from the difference of soil and climate, different properties in Germany and England. For the removal of these doubts several gentlemen of the faculty have corresponded with Dr. Storck, from whom they are now satisfied that they had not been mistaken in the plant. Considerable quantities of the extract of Hemlock, prepared by the doctor at Vienna, were likewise procured; but, after repeated trials of it in cancerous cases, it was found to answer in its operation and effects no better, than what had been before gathered and used in England.

The first communication of this medicine flattered me with the pleasing hopes of being able, with the assistance of so well attested a remedy, to extend the utility of the application I use in cancers, and that it might have been in my power successfully to have undertaken some of those very deplorable cases I had hitherto thought proper to refuse. To this end, soon after perusing Dr. Storck's first treatise, I collected the true Hemlock plant, with the root, &c. as described by that gentleman, and, after carefully expressing the juice of the herb and roots in separate vessels, I prepared first the extract from the herb, observing, with the utmost precision, the direction laid down in that treatise; the juice of

the roots were also inspissated in China plates exposed to the sun till it became a dry mass. I likewise frequently made and administered decoctions of the herb.

In some cases the extract of the herb was given in pills to the amount of more than fifty grains a day, beginning always with a dose of only a very few grains, and continued for months together, with some short intermissions, frequently occasioned by vertiginous and comatose symptoms, tremors, languid sweats, and sickness at the stomach, which were the common consequences of the medicine. Others, who began with only half a grain a day, were affected, some violently, with all the abovementioned symptoms, by the time they had advanced to no more than six grains in a day. The inspissated juice of the roots acted in a still more obnoxious manner, though given in less quantity. Two poor women became paralytic upon taking the former, one of whom continued so for the space of a week, the other four days. The least noxious preparation of this herb seems to be in the decoction, perhaps from its dilution. Pomentations and cataplasms made of it were occasionally used, as particular indications required; but after having experienced it in upwards of thirty cases without appearance of utility, and generally finding the cancer increase under this course, I cannot but think myself warranted in agreeing with Dr. Andree, "That Hemlock is not an innocent remedy, that it doth not cure cancers, but has been often found detrimental†."

Another and more mischievous consequence to be apprehended from a too implicit confidence in this medicine is, that while the patient is expecting a cure, it but too often happens, that the disease gains ground and becomes incurable."

The success Mr. Guy has certainly met with, in the cure of that dreadful disease the Cancer, engages us, from motives of justice and humanity to recommend his performance to the perusal of our readers, particularly those of the fair sex, (whose delicacy, as he observes, often induces them to conceal complaints of this kind") as it may "prove a means of directing them to escape the peril to which an ignorance of their condition too frequently exposes them." The cases given in this supplementary essay are above one hundred, which were successfully treated by him, without cutting, and are related with accuracy and clearness. (See our vol. for 1760, p. 89.)

A List of FAIRS held in the Month of January, in England and Wales, fixed and moveable.

1. **Harbury**, Woodbourn, (Bedfordshire)
2. **Cawston**, Dronfield
3. **Lavenog**
4. **Tavistock**
5. **Banwell**, Grampound

4 Y

22. Ban-

* Mr. Sbratt, of Limerick.

† F. d. Dr. Andree's Observations on Hemlock, &c.

1762. Mrs. Child, relict of the late Samuel Child, Esq; an eminent banker,

1762. Mr. Charles Garsener, professor of music at Gresham college,

Lately, Capt. Bodens, sen, gentleman usher, &c. to his majesty,

Andrew Searle, of Epping, Esq; by a fall off his horse,

Dr. Martin, alderman of Tavistock, a charitable physician. (See p. 678.)

Mr. John Pote, son of Mr. Pote, bookseller at Eton.

Henry Lewis, of Newington, in Surrey Esq;

Charles Frewen, Esq; deputy clerk of the crown.

Sir Wilfred Lawson, bart. member for Cumberland.

John Wingfield, of Bloomsbury, Esq;

Edward Briscoe, of Old Bond Street, Esq;

Countess Dowager of Wigtown,

Mrs. Ella Leaver, mother-in-law of Dr. Smollett.

Mr. Roycroft, near Ferrybridge, in Yorkshire, who has left a house and 20l. per annum, to twelve decayed tradesmen, who are to be put in by the governors of the Charter-house,

Charles Delafaye, Esq; a clerk of the signet, aged 86,

John Salisbury, Esq; brother of the judge of the Admiralty.

Mr. Richard Woodward, formerly an Hamburg merchant,

Mark Vincent, of Rumford, Esq;

Gen. Fole, deputy governor of Plymouth,

Edward Horsley Widdrington, Esq; related to the late lord Widdrington,

Baron Monchausen, late secretary for the affairs of Hanover,

Mary Chemm, of Amsterdam, widow, aged 71.

Mr. Albertus, professor of theology at Leyden.

Mr. de Gorter, an eminent physician in Holland, aged 74

Relict of the famous marshal de Kagenbullen,

Cardinal Lewis Merisi, who was raised to the purple in 1759.

Major Smiley, late of Coppin's dragons, aged 63, who rose to that rank from a private man.

1762. DEATHS, ECLIPSES, & PRESENTMENT M &c.

1762. Mr. John Berkeley, presented to the prebend of Llanbister in, and the church of Berekirk.

Mr. Shepherd, to the rectory of Outerton, in Shropshire.

Mr. Trenchard, to the rectory of Landford, in Wiltshire.

Mr. Beckhouse, to the rectory of IM in Cambridgehire.

Mr. Langstaff, to the vicarage of Tallow Ryan, in Northamptonshire.

Mr. Craigh-

ton, to the vicarage of Wentley, in Yorkshire—Dr Parker, to the rectory of Hefth in Essex.—Mr. Waller, to the living of Little Easton, in Essex.—Mr. Bonington, to the prebend of Exeter.—Mr. Hagger, to the rectory of Walsley, in Hampshire.—Mr. Hampton, to the rectory of More Monckton, in Yorkshire.—Mr. Creeve, to the rectory of Witley, in Warwickshire.—Mr. Forster, to the rectory of Hedonham.—Mr. Altham, to the vicarage of Thurston.—Mr. Syer, to the rectory of Redington, &c. and Mr. Chevalier, to the rectory of Redingham, in Suffolk.—Dr. Lloyd, to the rectory of Blanchfield, in Downshire.

A dispensation passed the seals to enable the rev. Thomas Jones, M.A. to hold the rectory and vicarage of Downham, in Cambridgeshire.—To enable Mr. Medley, to hold the rectory of Southfield, cum parson, with the rectory of Langthorpe, in Lincolnshire.—To enable Mr. Delabere, to hold the rectory of Dumbleton, with the vicarage of Warth, in Gloucestershire.—To enable Mr. Mitchell, to hold the rectory of Hunkins, with that of Cott-Leigh, in Devonshire.—To enable Mr. Titcher, to hold the rectories of Wotton and Shelley, in Essex.—To enable Mr. Trotter, to hold the rectory of Mifforth in Northamptonshire, with the rectory of Thurston, in Leicestershire.—To enable Mr. Brook, to hold the rectories of Pirston and Hillbroom in Worcesterhire.

Promotions Civil and Military.

St. James's, Nov. 11. Lord Tyravley, was sworn of his majesty's privy council.

St. James's, Nov. 21. This day his grace George duke of Marlborough, lord Chamberlain of his majesty's household, the right honourable Hugh earl of Marchmont, and the right honourable Hugh earl of Northumberland, lord chamberlain to her majesty the queen, were, by his majesty's command, sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy council, and took their places at the board accordingly.

St. James's, Nov. 26. This day the right Hon. Hans Stanley, Esq; was sworn of the privy council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

Whitehall, Nov. 17. The king has been pleased to grant unto John earl of Egmont, in the kingdom of Ireland, and Baron Lovel and Holland in the county of Somerset, in the kingdom of Great Britain, and Robert Hampden, Esq; the office of postmaster general.

Whitehall, Dec. 11. Henry Banker, Esq; is appointed a commissioner of the customs.

St. James's Dec. 15. Rt. Hon. James Smith Stanley, Esq; commonly called Lord Strange, was sworn of the privy council, and appointed chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Whitehall, Dec. 17. R. Hon. Wellbore Ellis, Esq; is appointed secretary at war. Whitehall, Dec. 1. Lord Orwell is appointed a commissioner of trade and plantations. — Sir Edward Wynn, bart. keeper of his majesty's stores, ordnance, and ammunition of war.

The King has been pleased to order letters patent to be granted under the great seal of the Kingdom of Ireland, containing a grant unto John earl of Sandwich, Robert Nugent, Esq; and the Right Hon. Richard Rigby, Esq; of the office or offices of vice-treasurer and receiver general and pay master general of all his majesty's revenues in the said Kingdom.

From the List of the Peers.

Sir Henry Gould is appointed a judge of the Common Pleas. Mr. Perrott, a baron of the Exchequer. — Lord John Mordaunt, Esq; chief justice of Chester. — Sergeant Dyer, King's Serjeant. — Lord Carysfort and James Harris, Esq; Commissioners of the Admiralty. — Daniel Bell, Esq; a commissioner of taxes. — Hon. Fred. Thynn, a commissioner of the board of green-cloth. — Humphry Murray, Esq; comptroller of the king's household. — Earl of Orford, ranger of St. James's and Hyde parks. — John Jefferys, Esq; his majesty's ranger. — Earl of Pomfret, keeper of the two lower parks and house at Windsor. — Dr. Thomas, physician extraordinary to his majesty. — Mr. Barker, serjeant-surgeon extraordinary to his majesty. — Mr. Kennedy, serjeant at arms to his majesty. — Mr. Todd, secretary, and Mr. Charles, comptroller of the inland post-office. — Mr. Harwood, messenger to the great seal. — Herbert Lloyd, Esq; is created a baronet. — Henry Hill, Esq; is appointed gentleman of the chamber to the order of the Bath. — Right Hon. Geo. Grenville is elected an elder brother of the Trinity house. — Rev. Mr. Clements, librarian of St. John's College. — Rev. Mr. Hornby, Savilian professor of astronomy in Oxford University. — Samuel Sharpe, Esq; Sir Thomas Fludyer, Mr. Till, Thomas Streatfield, Charles Hatt, Esq; Mr. Peake, Deputy Yeates and Mr. Walton, governors of Christ's hospital.

Philip Francis, Esq; is appointed deputy secretary at war. — Lieut. Col. Troughear, Lieut. gov. of the Isle of Wight. — Hon. Capt. Somerville, major of the 25 reg. of Dragoon Guards. — Capt. Cole, major of the 93th reg. of foot.

ALTERATIONS IN THE LIST OF PARLIAMENT.

WINDSOR. Mr. Morton, re-elected on promotion. — **Bewdley.** Sir Edw. Wynn, bart. ditto. — **Buckingham.** R. Hon. Geo. Grenville, ditto. — **Christ Church.** James Harris, Esq; ditto. — **Cust Castle.** Hon. John Campbell, in the room of Mr. Barker, promoted.

Cum gratia. Robert Lowther, Esq; in the room of Sir Wilfred Lawson, deceased. — **Dunwich.** Mr. Fox, re-elected on promotion.

East Grinstead. Col. Irwin, in the room of Sir Thomas Hales, deceased.

Eye. Viscount Allen and Col. Barton, in the room of earl Cornwallis, and of col. Townshend killed.

Grimby. Lord Luxborough, in the room of his son deceased.

Ipswich. Lord Orwell, re-elected on promotion.

Lancashire. Lord Strange, ditto.

Lynn Regis. Lord Burghersh, in the room of the earl of Westmoreland, his father.

Melcombe Regis. Mr. Jackson, in the room of Lord Waltham deceased.

Newcastle Underline. Sir Laurence Dundas, bart. in the room of Mr. Vernon, promoted. — **Nottingham County.** Hon. Thomas Willoughby.

Oxford University. Sir Walter Bagot, in the room of Dr. Palmer deceased.

Tavistock. Mr. Rigby, re-elected on promotion.

Warwick. Paul Methuen, Esq; in the room of the earl of Cork.

Weymouth. Wellbore Ellis, Esq; re-elected on promotion.

THE LIST OF THE COMMONS.

THO. Alder of Berwick upon Tweed, merchant. — John Ambler, of Norwich, Stationer. — John Ambler, of Bermondsey, Hop-Merchant. — John McGibbon, of Sheffield, Linen Draper. — Lewis Owen, of Hothorn, Candle-maker. — Tho. Hallam, of Mountague Close, Southwark, Dyer. — James Scandrett Field, of Wight, Merchant. — John Prestice, of Ipswich, Ship-builder. — Benj. Hirst, of Aylesbury, Shoemaker. — John Urquhart and Charles Hay of Kotherhith, Coopers, Brewer, and Partners. — Diana Ward, of Caydon, Dealer. — Joseph Westron, of St. Clement's Dances, Taylor. — Peter Bleskinsop, of St. Dunstan, Upholster. — William Wigham and Tho. Gibson, of St. Martin's, Le Grand, Merchants and Partners. — John Peters, of Ickham, Grocer. — Matthew Hobson, of Woking, Durham, Dealer. — William Thackray, of Westminster, Starch-maker. — Andrew Bradley, of Hove, Joseph Taylor, of Dunnington, and Samuel W.P. Padmore, of Dole, jointly, Cotton, cooper, and joint traders.

Remainder of the Catalogue of Books,

DIVINITY, SERMONS.

GILBERT Work of a Gospel Minister, pr. 6d. Keith.

Hardy of the Holy Eucharist, pr. 1s. Law. — **Rotherham's Sermon on the Wisdom of Providence**, pr. 2s. Sandby.

PHYSICAL.

Redmond of the Principles and Consistency of Animism, pr. 1s. Balfour.

Garrick's Observations on the Actor, Sandby.

Miscellaneous Remarks on two general truths, pr. 1s. 6d. Galt.

A Review

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